THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Move Toward Sino-Foreign Banking Cooperation

By Tom Doyle

Greatest Need Of American Community At Shanghai!

What is Happening in India

By Lawrence Impey

Julean Arnold and Conditions in China

Shanghai and Chinese Representation

許密勒報

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1926

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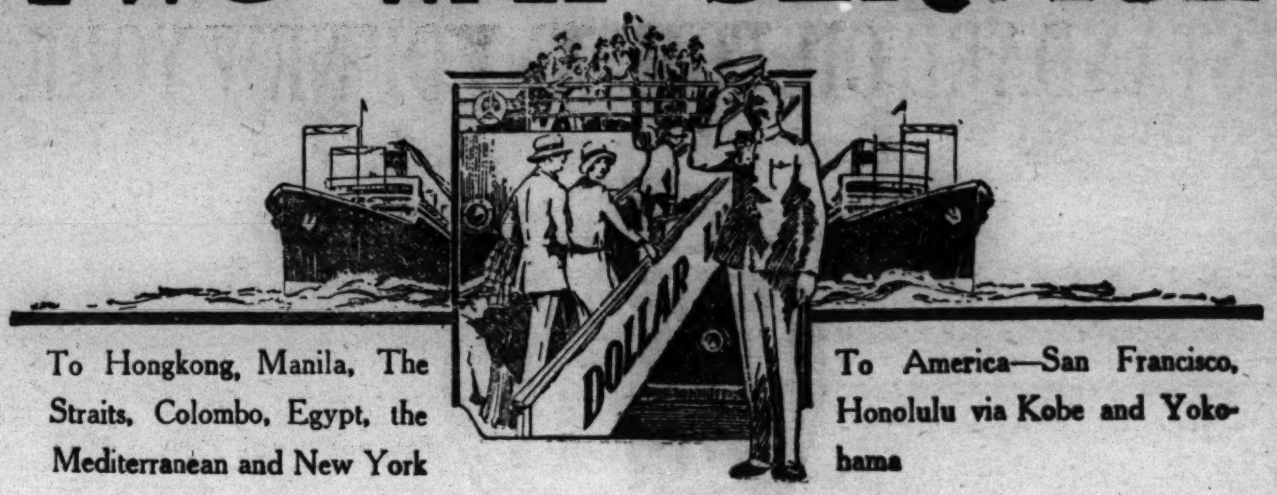

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- The Greatest Need of the American Community at Shanghai! 187
- When China was the Great Aggressor! 188
- Mr. Julean Arnold and Conditions in China: 188
- Dr. Wang Ready to Return to Tariff Confab! 189
- Shanghai and Chinese Representation 189

Special Articles
- The Move Toward Sino-Foreign Banking Co- peration.. ..... By Tom Doyle 192
- What is Happening in India? .....By Lawrence Impey 193
- Medical Education in Hunnan Province 194
- Shanghai Exports to U. S. for Quarter Ending March 1926 198
- Survey Shows Growth of Chinese Newspaper Advertising... 200

Men and Events 204
News from Central China 207
News from South China 208
New Books and Publications 211
From the Chinese Press 212
The Week in the Far East 213
General News Summary 214
What Ships Carry between America and China v

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GREATEST NEED OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY AT SHANGHAI!

IF you would ask the average American at Shanghai regarding the greatest need of the American community, the chances are, ten to one, that he would say, AN AMERICAN OWNED AND EDITED NEWSPAPER! And the answer would be exactly correct, for despite many efforts which have been made since 1917, when the controlling interest in *The China Press* passed into non-American ownership and control, the naked fact still stands that this newspaper, despite the fact that it is incorporated in the state of Delaware, is neither American-owned, nor American-controlled. Although cases against *The China Press* are still being heard in the United States Court for China, it is a further fact that the paper is not or at least was not a few weeks ago even registered in the American Consulate-General at Shanghai. That the most recent attempt by Messrs. J. Harold Dollar and Stirling Fessenden, to bring the paper under American control and management, has ended in failure, was indicated in the recent resignations of Mr. J. B. Powell, editor, and most of the other American members of the staff as well as Mr. Jabin Hsu, assistant and Chinese editor, who has been with the paper for several years. It would seem that an American community such as exists at Shanghai which has financed an American school at a cost of approximately a million dollars, two clubs at a cost of approximately a million and a half, a church. Y. M. C. A. buildings and other community enterprises, could afford to have an American owned and managed newspaper. From the standpoint of American community prestige, a newspaper conducted along proper lines, should stand in equal importance with schools, clubs, churches and other things which go to make up community life. While a few dozens or hundreds of persons use the clubs and schools and are influenced thereby, thousands of persons are influenced by newspapers which are as much a part of their daily existence, as are their food and clothing and business and professional activities. Plans are now rapidly materializing for the construction of a handsome new American Government building at Shanghai, the appropriation having passed the House of Representatives a few weeks ago. In view of this action on the part of the American Government and of the further fact that both American individuals and companies have been relieved of the burden of paying taxes to their home government, it would seem that the American citizens here should now be able and willing to take the further step and provide themselves with an American owned and edited newspaper.

WHEN CHINA WAS THE GREAT AGGRESSOR!

PROF. W. E. SOOTHILL, formerly President of the Shansi Imperial University, now Professor of Chinese in the University of Oxford, who is at present in China as a member of the British Boxer Indemnity Commission, is the author of an interesting book, "China and the West," (Oxford University Press), copies of which have just reached the Far East. A review of the book appears elsewhere in this issue, and while disavowing any intention or desire to compete with the reviewer of Prof. Soothill's excellent book, it is of timely interest to refer to certain periods in China's past history when she herself was the "aggressor." For example we read that in 1405 the eunuch Ch'eng Ho, "set off with 62 ships, 37,000 men, and presents of silk and gold". With these he visited Cochin-China, Sumatra, Java, Cambodia, Siam. The states which refused to accept gifts and return tribute were attacked and subdued. In 1408 Ch'eng Ho sailed again, reaching Ceylon and carried off the 'king' and his family, who had attempted to imprison the Chinese envoy. A tablet exists at Galle inscribed in Chinese, Tamil and Persian, mentioning a second visit of Ch'eng Ho in 1409. For fifty years Ceylon paid tribute to China. In 1416 Malacca, Calicut, and seventeen other southern and western countries—one of them Bengal—sent envoys with 'tribute'. In 1430 Ch'eng Ho sailed as far as Ormuze. Further expeditions were made in the middle of the fifteenth century, but these were the last of any importance made by the Chinese Government. With the advent of the Ch'ing or Manchu, dynasty, steady expansion from within took the place of these external adventures."

MR. JULEAN ARNOLD AND CONDITIONS IN CHINA

MR. JULEAN ARNOLD, American Commercial Attache in China has returned after several months spent in the United States. While at home Mr. Arnold delivered addresses before commercial and trade organizations in every state in the Union with the exception of one state, Maine. In addition to this he addressed audiences at many of the leading colleges and universities and also spoke over the radio. Thus, it is to be assumed that several thousand Americans heard Mr. Arnold's addresses and hence learned something about China, for no one acquainted with Mr. Arnold and familiar with his work in China over two decades will dispute the fact that he is familiar with conditions in China. In the issue of the *Review* for March 20, attention was called to the fact that Mr. Arnold had been the subject of considerable criticism in certain sections of the foreign press in China on the ground that he had, in the course of some of his American addresses, misrepresented actual conditions prevailing in China to the American people. The basis of this criticism was certain reports of Mr. Arnold's talks which has appeared in some of the American newspapers, one reference in particular which quoted Mr. Arnold as declaring before a Boston audience that there were more than 12,000 Americans in China, "most of whom were quite untouched by any political disturbance."

THIS statement, taken alone, is obviously incorrect, for American residents of China are disturbed by the political troubles now existing in China. Missionaries are disturbed by anti-Christian and anti-foreign agitations and business men are disturbed by the stoppage of the railroads, illegal taxation, piracy, banditry and so on. The Americans of course, are not alone in this for every foreigner as well as many millions of Chinese are also disturbed. Since his return to China Mr. Arnold has been interviewed by several of the foreign papers and in reference to the newspaper report which aroused the ire of certain foreign papers as well as foreign commercial bodies, he has explained that he was misquoted in regard to the particular reference, which is quite believable when it is realized that very few indeed of the American reporters who cover meetings such as Mr. Arnold addressed, have anything more than the most superficial knowledge of China or conditions prevailing in this country.

HOWEVER, aside from the specific reference to Mr. Arnold's addresses, which have been reprinted in newspapers in China and have aroused criticism, we are of opinion that most of the criticism which is leveled at the head of the American Commercial Attache in China is based upon a misunderstanding of his work in China. Mr. Arnold is the official representative in China of the United States Department of Commerce and is attached to the American Legation in Peking. Under his direction are a number of Trade Commissioners, two of whom are stationed in Shanghai and Canton respectively. It is Mr. Arnold's business to promote the trade relations of the United States and the Chinese Republic. He compiles reports dealing with economic conditions in China and forwards them to the Department of Commerce at Washington where they are available for American business men who may be interested in this market. If an American manufacturer is interested in selling his merchandise in China and makes inquiry of the Department of Commerce, it is Mr. Arnold's business to supply that manufacturer with information which will be of value in the sale of the specific American product, whether it is carpet tacks, motor cars, railroad locomotives or women's corsets. On the other hand, if an American manufacturer desires to purchase some Chinese product, it is likewise Mr. Arnold's business to supply the manufacturer with information as to the supply available, the conditions under which it may be purchased, the cost, and so on. Briefly Mr. Arnold is a *Trade Representative* and as such performs a most useful function. It has often been suggested that in the dim distant future when nations settle down and cease trying to steal each other's territories, that the professional diplomats will go out of business and nations will only send Consular and Trade Representatives into each other's territories. However, from present conditions in the Far East the Diplomats will continue to draw their salaries for a considerable period, so for the present we are concerned only with the activies of Mr. Arnold.

AS Mr, Arnold states in his interviews in the various papers and also in an article in last week's issue of the *Review*, his work as *Trade Representative* has not been a simple one on account of the present disturbed condition of China. Owing to the exorbitant cable rate for press dispatches (forty cents, gold, a word) between China and America, about the only news which the American newspapers print about China are stories of political and military disturbances. Americans generally know little about China and when they read in their papers such statements as "Peking Bombed

from the Air," "Shanghai Captured by Chinese Army," "Yangtsze Ships Fired upon by Chinese Pirates," they naturally are apprehensive regarding the safety of American citizens resident in this country. They do not realize that the bombing of Peking by Chang Tso-lin does not affect the personal safety of Americans living in Shanghai, Hankow or Tientsin, or that the capture of the Chinese areas about Shanghai does not affect the personal safety of foreigners living in Chengtu. As was stated in a discussion of this subject in the *Review* for March 20, it is not to be denied that China is seriously disturbed, but despite this fact the majority of China's four hundred millions continue to eat what food is available, wear clothing, build houses, and get along as well as they can under the circumstances. The Customs statistics show that the trade of the country is constantly increasing and any visitor to Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hankow or even in the interior of the country, can see that improvement is going on. That American participation in the foreign commerce of China is increasing rapidly is shown in the fact that while the American percentage was about six percent in 1914 it now considered to be above twenty percent. The American population in China has probably doubled in that period. If conditions in China had been normal in this period the development of China and of China's foreign commerce doubtless would have been much greater, but the facts stand for those who will take the trouble to read, that the country has developed despite the disorder, which is a most encouraging situation in that it shows that there is life and hope in the Chinese people and that given stable conditions the possibilities are practically boundless.

WHEN Mr. Arnold goes to America and tells the American people that conditions in China are not as black as they are printed in the newspaper headlines, he is telling the truth and is performing a great service for the American business man because he is preventing him from becoming discouraged and withdrawing entirely from the China field. The American merchant *or the American writer* in China who criticises Mr. Arnold for trying to create confidence among Americans at home in China as a field for American enterprise, is adopting a most short-sighted policy. If Mr. Arnold should address the Chicago Association of Commerce and say, for example, "Yes, China is in a state of permanent anarchy; the situation is hopeless and we might as well pull out," it doesn't require much imagination to visualize what would happen. Agents in China for Chicago manufacturers, probably would soon find themselves out of a job. There are many non-American foreign interests, competitors of Americans, who would like to see such a situation as this come about. They would not shed any tears if American manufacturers and bankers should pull out of the China market entirely. But Mr. Arnold is too wise for this and by creating confidence on the part of the American people in China from the standpoint of the long future, he is performing a distinct service, not only for those interested in trade, but for the Chinese and American peoples generally.

DR. WANG READY TO RETURN TO TARIFF CONFAB!

DR. C. T. WANG, Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Kuominchun administration and chief spokesman of the Chinese Delegation at the Tariff Conference, who has been residing in Tientsin since the collapse of the Kuominchun, has declared, according to an interview appearing in the *North China Star* for April 12, his readiness to return to Peking to resume consideration of the Tariff "when the foreign delegatess are ready to stop stalling and talk business." In answer to cricitism that his absence from the Capital had delayed the Tariff Conference, Dr. Wang declared that as Minister of Foreign Affairs he was chairman of the Chinese Delegation, but that when he resigned the cabinet post, he automatically resigned as chairman of the Conference. "However, I am," said Dr. Wang, "still chairman of Committees No. 1 and 2 and am ready to resume my work, but see no immediate need of returning if the foreign delegates intend to continue talking over a lot of irrelevant things and delaying matters until they can determine which way the Chinese political straws are blowing. . . . When the other delegates are ready to get down to business, I am ready." Dr. Wang's friends give him credit for obtaining tariff autonomy for China and resent the charge that he left Peking suddenly for the purpose of seeking refuge in the foreign concessions at Tientsin, immediately following the collapse of the Kuominchun Government. In explanation of his departure from Peking Dr. Wang declared, according to his interview in the *Star*, that he early realized that the foreign delegates to the Tariff Conference were merely sparring for time in order to see what was going to happen in respect to the internal political situation, so he went to Tientsin to attend to his private business.

SHANGHAI AND CHINESE REPRESENTATION

MR. STIRLING FESSENDEN, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, was as correct as he was dramatic when, at the Annual Ratepayers' Meeting, held at the Shanghai Town Hall on Wednesday, April 14, he remarked that the day would go down in history as a date of importance in the development of the city. This statement he made in formally introducing before the Meeting Resolution VI as follows: "That in the opinion of this meeting the participation of Chinese residents in the government of the Settlement is desirable; and that the Council be hereby authorized and instructed to make forthwith representation to the Powers concerned with a view to securing the addition of three Chinese Members at an early date."

IT'S a far cry from 1845 to 1926, and considerable water has flowed under the bridge since the first set of Land Regulations were put into effect stating among other regulations that "native inhabitants" were forbidden to sell or rent land or houses to other Chinese, and foreigners were forbidden to build "houses for renting to, or for the use of Chinese." Shanghai is a wonderful example of a city which has developed by force of circumstance rather than by foresight and wholly voluntary policy. For ten years approximately these "anti-Chinese" provisions were in force, then, largely due to the liberal spirit and foresight of United States Commissioner Humphrey Marshall, they were changed by the land Regulations of 1854, and the Chinese were granted permission to reside within the foreign settlements.

THE irony of history—the ways in which Nemesis pursues and punishes a people for its misdeeds, and turns the tables upon nations—constitutes one of the most interesting aspects of the study of that subject; especially is this so in the history of China's dealings with foreign peoples and of these same peoples' dealings with China. The Chinese did not want foreigners living in the walled city of Shanghai and messing around among them, and so they offered them a place in which to settle on the mud flats outside the city. The foreigners didn't much like the idea of huddling together within the walled city—especially when they found that the Shanghai Chinese—unlike their kinsmen in Canton—would permit them to do so if the foreigners really insisted and so the foreigners not unwillingly moved out on to the mud flat and proceeded to build palaces and lay out pleasure gardens and make their plot of land "blossom like the rose". And then when the Chinese found that the foreigner could make better mud-pies in their mud flat than the Chinese—why, the latter decided to move out and live with the foreigners and see whether the quality of the foreign pies were due to the mud of the flat or the skill of the foreigner! And then the foreigners, as indicated by the Land Requlations of 1845 quoted above, said "No, Indeed! You wouldn't let us play in your back-yard and now we don't want you playing in our's"—and for about ten years they tried a kind of backhanded reciprocity upon them. But Humphrey Marshall was wiser than either the children of darkness or the children of light, and he had much to do with improving a bad condition. Marshall wrote to America that he considered regulations to keep the Chinese out of Shanghai to be "wholly objectionable as creating invidious distinctions against the Chinese, and exercising exactly the spirit of exclusiveness towards them which we now complain of when exercised towards ourselves. It cannot be sound policy to segregate the populations, and instead of prohibiting the settlement of Chinese among the foreigners, it should be invited. . . . Prejudices will only give way before long-continued pleasant social intercourse, and I anticipate great effect to be produced by inviting the Chinese gentlemen to live among the Americans and the English." Well, "the Chinese gentlemen" (and others) came and have for three quarters of a century lived "among the Americans and the English", but while one part of Marshall's prophecy has undoubtedly come true that "Shanghai is destined to become the greatest city of Eastern Asia, and most intimately of all connected with America", it is still a matter of some doubt as to whether "pleasant social intercourse has been developed on any considerable scale and as to whether prejudices have given way.

LONG before the end of the last century the idea of Chinese representation on the Municipal Council was discussed, but for one reason or another nothing was done. It is a matter for regret that this should have been the case, but it is not a matter for surprise when the international aspect of this city is taken into consideration and racial prejudices and national differences and antagonisms noted. The only wonder is that Shanghai has developed as well as it has. It is ununfortunate now that as generous a step as this could not have been taken before the unhappy incidents of 1925 occurred. Regardless of whether it is so or not so, the assumption on the part of most Chinese cannot fail to be that the foreigners in Shanghai have given way on this matter because they dared not do otherwise—and any one who knows even the elements of Chinese psychology and who has pondered Chinese international relations must admit that such a possibility as the element of fear entering into the solution of the problem of Chinese representation on the Shanghai Municipal Council is deplorable. One effect of this is to be seen in the issuance of a Manifesto by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the morning of the Ratepayers' Meeting.

RESOLUTION VI, as proposed by Chairman Fessenden, and Seconded by Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, was carried practically unanimously on April 14; it provides for three Chinese members of the Municipal Council, but wisely says nothing as to the method by which the Chinese members shall be elected or appointed. Wisely, we say, because the problem before the ratepayers was specifically and simply the acceptance or rejection of the *principle* of Chinese representation. The *method* by which such shall be carried out in practice is difficult to determine and must be left to the careful consideration of all the interests concerned. Only confusion could have resulted had the members of the Council attempted to specify ways and means for carrying out the proposal. That this would have been the case is clearly shown both by the Manifesto referred to above and by the amendment to the Resolution proposed by Mr. L. K. Kentwell, a British attorney of Shanghai. The latter proposed to amend Resolution VI by omitting the words "With a view to securing the addition of three Chinese Members at an early date" and substituting the words "with a view to hastening the election to the Council of Chinese members with due regard to the amount of taxes paid by the Chinese ratepayers of the Settlement." For this there were but six votes cast.

IT cannot be denied that his proposed amendment taken in conjunction with the issuance of a Manifesto in the name of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on the day of the Ratepayers' Meeting made a disagreeable impression on the ratepayers themselves and prejudiced the issue of Chinese representation under any circumstances. The urgent tone of Messrs. Fessenden's and Brooke-Smith's speeches advocating the adoption of the original resolution showed fear that the original resolution might itself be turned down by the ratepayers as an indication of their displeasure at what many undoubtedly felt was an eleventh hour attempt to stampede them into agreeing to revolutionary changes in the government of the International Settlement without due thought. That the threat in the Manifesto issued in the name of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was subtly expressed made it no less a threat. Three times in the document was reference made to "May 30"; in three parts, the Manifesto first declared that "racial equality is absolutely essential to the success of co-operation between foreigners and Chinese in this cosmopolitan city"; it then protested against "any arbitrary decision of the number of seats to be allotted" to the Chinese on the Council, demanding that "Chinese representation on the Council should be made proportionate to the amount of taxes they actually pay". Finally a demand was made for the immediate rendition of the so-called Mixed Court.

THAT racial equality as far as it is possible is desirable everywhere, and not merely in a cosmopolitan center such as Shanghai, all must admit; suddenly, however, and without careful study of the issues involved to pass resolutions which would in effect turn over the government and administration of Shanghai to the Chinese would be

nothing short of madness. As the Chairman of the Council remarked, in advocating the passage of Resolution VI unamended, wisdom demands that the government of Shanghai shall be changed by *evolutionary* rather than *revolutionary* methods. Singapore, Hongkong, Tientsin are good examples of great cities in which Chinese and Westerners co-operate in municipal government—indeed when one considers such precedents it becomes a matter for surprise and regret, as hinted above, that they should have been ignored by the city fathers of Shanghai until so late a date. But in none of these cities have the Chinese regardless of the amount of taxes they pay, been granted a majority on the Council, nor, as far as we have heard, have they ever demanded it. It is a well-known fact that interior cities of China are *not* controlled by the inhabitants thereof.

WHETHER Resolution VI constitutes the best possible solution of the Shanghai problem at present we are not sure; nor can we be certain that it will be approved by the Waichiao-pu and the Diplomatic corps in Peking, which bodies must agree before the Land Regulations of Shanghai can be altered. There is little doubt that the Diplomatic corps will approve inasmuch as, we understand, they had been approached before the Resolution was put before the Shanghai public. The Waichiao-pu is an unknown quantity; in the first place, of course, the Peking government is rather upset—if we are to believe the reports which emanate nowadays from the North; and then, it is rumored that that august body desires to have the Council of Shanghai enlarged to twenty-one members of whom eleven shall be Chinese—thereby giving immediate control to the Chinese regardless of their readiness either from the viewpoint of willingness to take control or from that of knowledge and practice of municipal administration of a great modern city such as Shanghai has grown to be.

THAT the proposed Resolution leaves something to be desired most thoughtful people will admit. Any student of Municipal government and administration can point out the weaknesses of the present and of the proposed system. From the point of view either of economics, practical experience, or of common sense there is no reasons why the Shanghai Municipal Council should have six Britishers, two Americans, and one Japanese. If the Chinese are to be given three representatives may not the Japanese decide that racial equality and Japanese prestige in the East requires them to have *at least* as many representatives as the Chinese? And, for that matter, why should the Germans, Russians, Spanish, Portuguese, Liberians and Esquimau be left without representation? Certainly racial equality would demand that most of these should have a look-in on the Council. No, certainly the government of Shanghai from the viewpoint of political science leaves a lot to be desired—and just as a good many of our preconceived Western notions get a jolt when brought fully grown out to the East, so a lot of our best laid plans and best beloved principles of government go astray when let loose in Shanghai. Whether Resolution VI will go into effect at once with or without changes no one can say, but one *can* say that there is no doubt that the city councillors have during the past few months given the problem of Chinese representation in Shanghai most earnest and careful consideration. And it may be added that the more liberal and moderate elements among the Chinese do not go as far as one might suppose from a perusal of the Manifesto of April 14. Rather is the attitude of the thoughtful and unprejudiced Chinese in this city represented in the words of "F. D. Z." who wrote in the *North China Daily News* of April 17, in part as follows: "I welcome the passing of that resolution in the foreign ratepayers' meeting which, for the first time in its history, views with favor the addition of Chinese members to the Council. *No change can be made all at once; I see something hollow and insincere in insisting upon a change sweeping and complete. The essential thing is that to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs there be a change and that change be in the right direction.* (Our italics) We used to be subjects at Shanghai; we shall share the privilige of the ruling class from now on. From servitude *we are on our way towards freedom and liberty*; that our status is still inferior to that of the foreigners we need not regret; the change, once begun, we may push forward and the time is sure to come, if we only do our best, when we shall be entitled to the very same rights which the foreigners are enjoying at present.

"Racial equality is more an ideal which we must all strive after, than something which exists in practice; there is no equality in the world as it is!. . . the important consideration is that we are going nearer to the ideal instead for moving farther away from it. We welcome the step taken by the foreign ratepayers, not because we are wholly satisfied with it, but because, with that as our base, we may sooner or later reach the goal of absolute racial equality. *To talk of equality and to refuse to move forward by gradual steps savors, I will say once more, of hollowness and insincerity. . .*"

The Retirement of Mr. A. Brooke-Smith

Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, for many years a member of the staff of Jardine, Matheson and Company and in recent years manager of that firm, departed with Mrs. Brooke-Smith for their home in England where they will reside in the future. They will travel home by way of the United States spending considerable time visiting places of interest in that country before proceeding home.

Mr. Brooke-Smith was born in Japan where he received his education. He joined Jardine, Matheson and Company in Hongkong in 1897 and in 1907 was transferrd to Shanghai where he finally became manager of the company. In 1916 he was elected a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and later served for two years as Chairman of that body. Recently he has served as technical expert on the staff of the British Delegation to the Chinese Tariff Conference in Peking.

Prior to his departure Mr. Brooke-Smith was tendered many farewell functions by Chinese and foreign organizations. On Friday evening the General (foreign) Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Foreign Chambers of Commerce gave a dinner at the Shanghai Club in Mr. Brooke-Smith's honor which was attended by more than 100 of the leading business men of the city and in addition a number of foreign and Chinese officials.

McCormack Charms Shanghai

The Town Hall was filled for Mr. John McCormack's first concert last Tuesday night, the first of his three concerts, when the famous tenor sang a variety of songs which showed off his wonderful voice and technique to the best advantage. The program gave him the widest scope, containing pieces such as "La Caravane" (Franck) and Irish folk songs such as "Kitty My Love," and was extremely well received by the audience who demanded encores after each group of songs. Mr. McCormack obliged first with a pretty French piece, and after the Irish songs gave several popular favorites such as "The Last Rose of Summer," "Mother Machree," and others, while at the end he sang "Just a Song at Twilight," and "Believe me if all those endearing young charms"—songs which have become associated with his name all over the world.

The Move Toward Sino-Foreign Banking Co-operation

BY TOM DOYLE

UNLESS present indications ars negatived by some entirely outside influence the next few years will witness some vital changes in the economic structure of the China trade, changes for the better, it is to be hoped, but certainly innovations from the viewpoints of the hardened old "China Coasters" whose attitude toward things Chinese has always been hardly one of appreciation. Co-operation between foreigners and Chinese has been talked about for many years. It has been tried in some instances with dubious results. In fact, where it has apparently been successful it has been discovered on close inquiry that the co-operation consisted largely of Chinese capital being placed at the disposal of foreign executives, the Chinese often occupying posts in organizations, posts with high sounding titles but carrying little or no authority. These instances have, moreover, been in isolated industrial undertakings and have indicated little as regards a desire on either side to really work together. In the broad field of business and finance, in nearly every case will be found your Chinese closely organized on one side, the foreigners more or less so on the other. The enormous trade of China with the rest of the world has thus developed, not because of the enthusiastic co-operation of the Chinese and foreign participants but in spite of the lack of it. During the past year the Shanghai importers have been making up for lost time, so that the date cannot be far off when we may expect the foreign import houses to have organized along their special lines as solidly as have their Chinese colleagues for years. The exporters, likewise, are facing the question of getting together and doubtless will be forced to something like the importers have already accomplished. But this is only half the step which is bound to be taken, the example of which is now being mooted by the men who should set the example of business common sense to the rest of the community, namely, the bankers.

Position of China's Bankers

For years Shanghai has enjoyed a peculiar position in the money markets of the world, and particularly in China, which has not been taken advantage of to the fullest extent. It is no exaggeration to state that the Shanghai banking fraternity can, if it so wills, bring more downright influence to bear upon China's destinies than any one other facter in the complications which have brought the country to bankruptcy and chronic civil war. The situation has called for leadership and some one person big enough to realize and consolidate the financial force of this community. Today we have the spectacle of three separate banking associations in this city, the Foreign Exchange Bankers Association, the Chinese Modern Bankers Association, and the Shanghai Native Bankers Association, each at the some time powerful and impotent in itself, but in association under strong and fearless leadership a tremendous power to be reckoned with and an influence upon the whole body of China's trade, domestic as well as foreign the possibilities of which are so wide as to be almost incalculable.

At the present moment the plan which is being considered by the Shanghai banking world is simple enough to be possible of immediate execution, after about five years of plans and counter plans, a scheme which has lived in spite of animosities and civil commotions, strikes and boycotts, an idea whose very soundness has been its saviour. Briefly, it contemplates the super-imposition of a fourth association of bankers on top of and linking together the three bodies now functioning in a composite whole wherein the rights of everybody will be respected and the common welfare of all will be guarded. After much talk, the scheme at present is to organize the foreign bankers, the Chinese modern bankers and the native bankers through their separate associations into one bankers' association. This body, if the suggestions now brought forward by the Chinese themselves are accepted, will be governed by a committee of eleven persons, five of whom will be elected by the foreign association, three by the Chinese modern bankers and three by the native bankers. For the first two years it will be presided over by a foreign chairman, aided by a Chinese vice-chairmen. For the next two years a Chinese will hold the Chair and then step aside for another foreigner, and so on to eternity. The Chinese feel that in order to provide for eventualities the constitution of the association should be broad in the extreme, that all attempts to lay down specific duties and to limit the functions of the body would be a serious error, for their seems to be among them a feeling prevalent that the step which they are undertaking is so potent of things much larger than they can at present define that the fewer attempts there are made to envisage the future, the better for the "face" of all concerned. Pressed down to actual details, one prominent Chinese banker has pointed out a few matters of general interest to all bankers which in his opinion can be met in the immediate future, namely, the regulation and limitation of exchange brokers, both foreign and Chinese, the establishment of a clearing house, and at least a start made on the problems of foreign and local exchange and hints were dropped that certain other matters having to do with large operations requiring unusual amounts of capital would be very appropriately considered by such a body. Financial crises can the better be passed through by a consolidated banking community than by three distinct bodies, each operating along its own lines without regard for the opinions or needs of the others and at least a stiff premium put upon gambling.

The Foreign Banker's Problem

Of course, the point where the plan may stall is at the majority of the association being Chinese. This may very likely be a bitter pill for some of the foreign bankers to swallow, but as the time is coming when they will be forced to admit their minority in the financial world of China it would seem as though a graceful acceptance of the Chinese offer would be as good a way of getting it down as a later dosing under compulsion. The Chinese in making the offer are apparently sincere. There is no evidence of any idea of racial superiority nor of race antagonism. They simply ask foreign bankers to accept with good grace the very evident fact of their being after all is said and done, foreigners in a strange land, admitted to the best club but not in such numbers as to be able to dictate its policies and perhaps misrepresent Chinese financial opinion to the rest of the world. To anyone having had more than a very fews years of experience with Chinese and foreign business people in this country the idea of the Chinese presenting a solid racial front on any matter about which there could possibly be an argument seems improbable, extremely so, and the same thing applies to foreigners, for speech making and compromising is not confined to any one of the many races which comprise the commercial world of China. Argument and compromise are part of the air we breath and the food we eat, and the successful enterprises are monuments to the ability to overcome prejudice and stubbornness in a manner satisfactory enough at least to everyone concerned to make their realization possible. Bankers of whatever race, are a hard-headed lot and it is unbelievable that those of Shanghai will allow trifles of prejudice to stand in their way now that they are almost at the culmination of five years of working toward the financial solidarity of Shanghai and eventually, of China. Big business rides roughshod over the inhibitions of individuals. Shanghai's banking circle is Big Business.

Thus we are witnessing the reaching forward to take the first step in a new era of things. But it will be only a step when the final organization is accomplished, although it will point the way for something bigger still. The next point of attack, the logical target at which to aim the guns of co-operation is the group of chambers of commerce at Shanghai. Here again, without disturbing any of the present associations of business men, foreign and Chinese alike, is an opportunity to weld together two separate interests, not opposed at all, but each at present going its own way and forgetting the significance of the city whose greatness they are building in the zeal of self-interest. For a city of Shanghai's vast interests to have two general chambers of commerce, each claiming to represent the whole to some extent, but divided over racial matters is an anomaly which should be permitted to endure no longer. The foreign Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, composed of the chambers of the various foreign powers large enough to maintain separate chambers is an institution the importance of which is dubious, however well intentioned its originators and present members. It is not incomparable in strength with the Chinese General Chamber which, while it has in recent years taken upon itself certain functions hardly within the sphere of a commercial body as we foreigners have come to understand the duties of such bodies, still cannot be accused of impotence. The tie-up of last summer is proof enough of that and its ability to raise uncounted sums for certain military buccaneers in recent years is further evidence of its authority over its membership and its ability to get results, whether commendable or not, depending probably upon one's point of view.

To bring these divided chambers together in a homogeneous unit is a task calling for leadership of the highest order and it would be unfair to the merchants of Shanghai

to impeach them in a body as possessing no leaders of a high enough order to accomplish it. The difficulty has been in crystallizing opinion. There can be little doubt but that the majority of the men conducting firms in Shanghai realize in a dim way that they are playing parts in the drama of creation, the creation of the world's greatest metropolis out of a mud flat. The trouble is that few of them have yet realized that the city has already outgrown the small town methods which, true enough, have served to make it already the world's third port but which are now outgrown and must be discarded for something better suited to present conditions. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board, in printing some wonderful large scale maps of Shanghai and its approaches has published literature which should be contantly before the eyes of every merchant in the port. The map of Shanghai, clearly portraying the uneconomic sub-divisions of the French area, the Settlement, Chapei, Nantao and Woosung on one side of the river, with Pootung, as necessary an adjunct as is a right hand to a body directly across the Huangpu and another separate unit, should be as great a standing reproach to the common sense and organizing ability of Shanghai's leaders, Chinese and foreign alike, as was the map of New York before the genius of a handfull of leaders put into execution what had been pathetically obvious for years and out of a ridiculous conglomeration of municipalities created a Greater New York, a municipality wherein nobody's rights were infringed and where petty local jealousies were smothered under a blanket of progress. The amalgamation of the general chambers into an actually representative single general chamber will be a step toward the unification of Shanghai's divided forces which will overshadow bankers and merchants bodies alike. It will spell the end of haphazard development, the Topsy-like growth of the port, and mark the realization of Shanghai as a metropolis.

Were the mercantile section of Shanghai's foreign community to be characterized by one sweeping expression, self-consciousness would be as pat as any to apply to it. The Chinese are happily affected to a lesser degree. The natural leaders of Chinese opinion, while to some extent backward in assuming positions in the limelight, still set their foreign colleagues an example. On the foreign side it seems to be ingrained after generations of self-repression, this feeling of distaste for publicity, the advertising that is inevitable when men take the lead in bringing about drastic changes. It is almost impossible to get public business done in this town save behind closed doors. Public business of the importance of that transacted by chambers of commerce should be made public whenever possible. The entire business community should be forced to accept its responsibility and made to see by the men whose ability enables them to mold opinion that Shanghai has grown up, that its trappings of half a century ago are out of date, that the Chinese are willing and anxious to put their shoulders to the wheel with the foreign business people and consolidate the financial and commercial forces of the city. Shanghai is not a village. It is not a settlement or a group of settlements. It is a tremendous human force, the dominating purpose of which is economic. Directed by a combination of hard-headed Chinese and foreign business men it is ready to jump decades of haphazard progress in one year periods. The directing combination should be a real general chamber of commerce, strong enough to cast aside time worn shobboleths, powerful enough to complete and direct the destinies of the Shanghai that is near at hand.

Floating University to Visit Shanghai on December 8

Shanghai is to be visited on December 8 next by a university afloat with an enrollment of 450 college students under the auspices of New York University. According to the announcement, the cruise will begin at New York on October 2 and will then proceed around the world by way of Havana, Panama, San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai and then to Europe by way of India. About fifty ports will be visited. In addition to the regular college courses there will also be a limited number of college post-graduate courses. The instruction will be under the direction of Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president-emeritus of Western Reserve University and with him will be associated Dean James E. Lough of New York University, Dr. Albert K. Heckel of the University of Missouri, Dr. George E. Howes of Williams College, Dr. Wm. E. Haigh of Liverpool, who will have charge of the medical department, and Prof. Daniel Chase of the Bureau of Physical Education of the State of New York. The cruise will end on June 1, 1927. The expense for each student will be G. $2,500 for the trip and college instruction.

What is Happening in India

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

AS one travels about in the Far East and observes the growing unrest in China and Japan one cannot but be struck by the constant reports in the daily press which seem to indicate that the unsettled conditions already noted have their counterpart in one form or another throughout the Orient. In the Malay States it is true that firm government has the situation more or less under control, but even there one is told that the authorities feel the danger presaged by the anti-foreign movement in China on the one side and the constant activities of agitators from India on the other.

This being so, one is tempted to enquire "What is the matter in India, and how is it that conditions there have become so uncertain as to threaten the stability of the whole British Empire?" Naturally enough, this is a question so wide that a dozen answers might be given to it, all of them possessing more than a modicum of truth, and the writer himself has heard fully half a dozen differing but feasible theories propounded by Anglo-Indians all within the space of half an hour's conversation.

Therefore it is that he would not presume to pretend to answer in full the problem which he propounded above, but instead would present a brief consideration of a few aspects of the case as they have been discussed with him, leaving the reader to draw therefrom his own deductions.

To get at the first cause of the trouble in India of to-day it is necessary to go back many years to the moment when Lord Macaulay and the great Sanskrit scholar Mr. H. H. Wilson opposed each other in a great debate as to the form of education in India. Wilson, long since forgotten, was in favor of teaching the peoples of India their own religions and their own languages, while Lord Macaulay advocated the ordinary curriculum of an English education, premising that by this means India would be not only Westernised but Christian within a few decades at most. As is well known now, this policy proved to be but a partial success, for although it may be said that the British did introduce their language and culture into India, that culture remained as but a thin veneer over the fundamental character of the Oriental. Residents in the Far East will readily appreciate the truth and the importance of this fact, for they can study very similar conditions in either China or Japan and deduce therefrom the difficulty which now besets the governing power in India.

Indians Discover Western Frailties

Then too it should be noted that in the early days the British sent comparitively few of their number to India in positions of authority, and these few were men of notable intellect and character who could not fail to acquire great influence over the natives. As methods of transit grew better and trade increased the number of whites coming to the country was naturally augmented, but unfortunately the quality of these new comers could not be maintained up to the previous standard for this very reason, while at the same time many Indians were travelling West and seeing for themselves the frailties and fallacies of Occidental civilization. These two factors have had a great and ever increasing influence on the political situation during the past fifty years, and when taken into consideration in conjunction with an appreciation of Indian character they enable one to realize to some extent the causes of the unrest at the present time.

Foreigners who have studied the native in different parts of India for many years have told the writer most emphatically that the theory that the Indian is by nature spiritual is a fallacy, and that what appears to be spirituality is mainly laziness induced by the climate. It is less tiring, say they, for the Oriental to consider and discuss the possibilities of eternity that to face the hard realities of existance, as long as he can find a shady spot in which to squat and a mouthful of food and a pipeful of tobacco to solace him. The Indian in particular is intensely sentimental and lacks entirely the scientific and critical spirit. A good orator himself, he is easily moved to passion by a public speaker, and having no sense of the value of time he will listen with enjoyment to the most interminable debates, appreciating to the full the most hair-splitting of arguments and the subtlest of theorisings. The mentality of the Indian is not only different from that of the Occidental in almost every particular, but from its very nature it is especially susceptible to political ideas. This incompatibility of temperament which is so noticeable throughout India, taken in

conjunction with the fact that the very ordinary English official of the present day expects to remain upon the pedestal erected for the giants of the time of the Mutiny, has produced an ever-widening social gulf. The British are naturally and ineradicably conservative, they are prejudiced against bare feet, betel chewing, and a hundred other customs which are second nature to the Oriental. On the other hand the Indian is equally conservative on his side, he thinks the pocket handkerchief unnecessary, the cocktail a folly, the foreign women an indecency, and Western speed and efficiency totally undesirable. But although this is the case with the majority of the natives, there is the large and increasing class of student who has been to Europe or America for a time and imbibed there all the worst and little of the best that is there to be acquired. This has been brought back to India and cast into the political melting pot to make confusion worse confounded, for the mass of returned students with training in jurisprudence can find nothing better to occupy their time than to plunge into a whirlpool of agitation and sedition, in which pursuit they are encouraged and seconded by the paid agents from Soviet Russia and elsewhere.

Autonomy for India Certain

These revolutionists are enabled to foment strife and discord in India as result of one salient fact which seems to have escaped the notice of the governing class, namely, the growing unpopularity of Imperialism in its old form. On the day when self-determination of nations was first quoted at the Versailles Conference, the first seeds of political unrest throughout the Orient were sown, and when autonomy became a recognized word in the language of international politics and was definitely proclaimed as one of the ideals of the British Commonwealth, the present regime in India was doomed. It is inevitable that autonomy for India must come, sooner or later, the only question is how and when?

Unfortunately the whole British policy in the country has for many years been vitiated by the fact that it is a weak and wobbling compromise which achieves nothing constructive. India can be ruled as a dependancy, or she can be given autonomy, but it is impossible to follow a middle course which shall satisfy as many shades of opinion as possible. This has been the endeavor of the government of late years, and hence the continual petty thinkering, the everlasting minor concessions to prevent an outbreak of popular feeling, though in point of fact this policy has had very little success in this direction as far as one can judge. The result is that while ten or even five years ago it might have been possible to have given India a form of Dominion Home Rule which would have pacified and contented her, the present state of unrest indicates a grave danger of secession from the Empire altogether whenever her opportunity occurs. It is in reality the old Irish problem over again but on a larger scale, and the politicians shows as little signs of comprehending its dangers as did the British government at the inception of Sinn Fein.

It is no use being deceived by telegrams from the press agencies announcing religious riots in India, or by statements to the effect that the "sober" elements demand a continuance of British sovereignty. Doubtless there is a certain class that does still support the "Raj" in India, but on the other hand there are arrayed against it the student class, many of the merchants, and not a few of the politicians of the Native States who foresee in the abolition of British rule and the vanishing of law and order the opportunity for looting and territorial expansion of an unprecedented kind. Recognising that Indian autonomy must come sooner or later we may say that the practical side of the problem at present involves—first, some fair scheme for the internal and State autonomy of the country, secondly, the building up of an Indian Army and Navy which shall be strong enough to guard the frontiers from invasion, thirdly, the safeguarding of British trade interests and investments, fourthly, the welfare of the minority religions from intolerance or persecution, and fifthly, the security of the position and pay of those English officials in governmental employment who care to remain and the safeguarding of the pensions of those who have retired from the Indian service after many years, whether they leave now or hereafter.

It is this latter point which one hears discussed everywhere in India at the present time, for what the English official in the country is primarily concerned with is the education and support of his family. Many have indicated to the writer their apprehension that when autonomy comes to India the government to be will reduce salaries and refuse to continue pension remittances, an act which would have one logical remedy, a declaration of war on the part of England. Such a solution would naturally be distasteful to the British public as a whole, which has but little understanding of conditions overseas, and it is for this reason that the District Commissioner, the Inspector of Police, the medical services, and all the thousands of officials who are doing their best for India today hope to find security for their rights clearly defined by existing laws and regulations before any changes in the direction of autonomy are made. One cannot believe that any of these various problems in India are incapable of solution, but one must recognise with regret that they have not as yet been tackled. For the sake of peace in India, and this in reality has a most important bearing on the welfare of the Far East as a whole, it is necessary that a full and comprehensive policy for the future be worked out now, and without hesitation and delay. A Royal Commission with full powers could doubtless find a solution for the difficult position in which the Indian government now finds itself, but what should turn out to be there is one thing that is certain, there can be no more half measures or compromises if the British reputation for justice and fair play is to maintained.

Enroute to Europe,
via Suez
Colombo, March 29, 1926

Medical Education in Hunan Province

THE CONTROL of the Hunan-Yale Medical College has been taken over by an entirely Chinese Board of Managers. This marks the beginning of a new period in the history of medical education in Central China, if not in the whole of China. With all the talk these past months of the opposition to the invasion of foreign civilization into China and of the inability of foreigners and Chinese to work together on terms of equality, it may be worthwhile to briefly review this development of medical education in Changsha.

From 1902 to 1914 was a period of introduction of Western Medicine into Changsha, Dr. Frank Keller, in the C. I. M. was the first medical worker in 1902, he opened a dispensary in the south city. He was followed by Dr. Gotteberg of the Swedish Mission who began medical work in 1904. Dr. E. H. Hume of the Yale Mission opened a hospital in Changsha in 1906 and he was joined by Dr. F. C. Yen in 1910. Attempts to interest the local gentry in the medical work and in the training of Chinese doctors were successful and eight years after the opening of the Hospital the Yu Chun Educational Association of twenty-five influential local Chinese was formed. This organization co-operating with the Yale Mission, undertook the support of a medical school, known as the Hunan-Yale Medical College, and of the Hunan-Yale Hospital. The Yu Chun Educational Association to contribute $50,000 Mex a year for the upkeep of the work. Yale supplied the foreign staff and the hosptal building which was built in 1917 at a cost of $250,000 gold.

The period of co-operation continued for twelve years, from 1914 to 1926. Owing to the political upsets and the resulting hard times, funds were not always paid in full, but for the entire period about seventy-four per cent of the total amount was paid. The first few years were necessarily taken up with the pre-medical training so that no class was graduated until 1921. A total of thirty-seven doctors in medicine have now been graduated, all of whom have had at least two years in pre-medical college and five years in the medical college. All of the graduates have taken a year of interneship in hospital after graduation. At present eight graduates are on the staff of the Hunan-Yale Hospital, eight are in the Peking Union Medical College and Hospital, four are studying in the United States, 16 are working in Mission and other hospitals in China, and one is in private practice. The are now 52 undergraduates in the medical school, representing fourteen different provinces.

An important feature of this period of co-operation has been the education of a group of lay-men to an intelligent and sympathetic interest and understanding of the problems of medical education and hospital work.

Judged by its graduates and by the interest and loyalty of its supporters, the twelve year experiment has proven successful.

The third stage, complete control by the Chinese, has now begun. The Yu Chun Educational Association, now consisting of about fifty members, has appointed the Hunan-Yale Medical College Board of twenty Chinese of local and national reputation. This Board administers the affairs of the Medical College, appoints the dean and faculty, decides the policy of the school and supervises the instruction. There are well known men on this Board. Mr. T. K. Tsao, Mayor of Changsha, is Chairman of the Board of Managers. Mr. Q. K. Chen, a former Yale student; graduate, of the University of Illinois and of Columbia; a member of the Law

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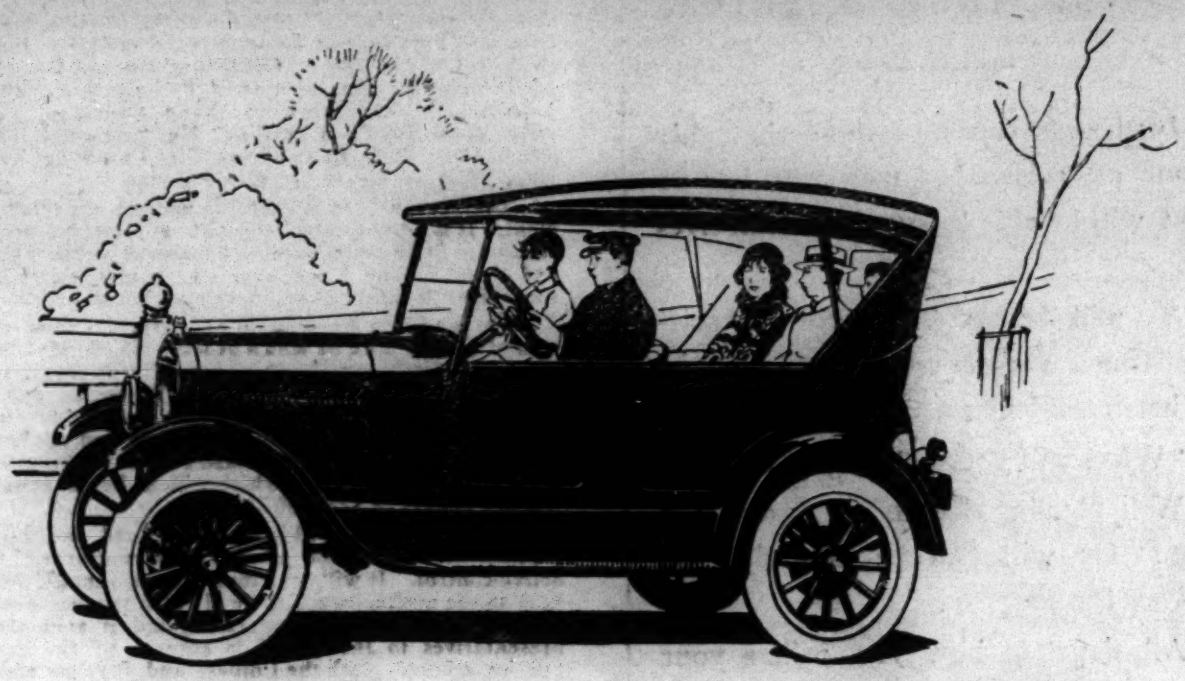

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Name.....Age.....

Address.....Occuption.....

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Drafting Committee of the Hunan Constitution; and Counsellor to the Governor of Hunan, is Secretary of the Board. Mr. K. K. Chang, former manager of the Wah Chong Mining and Smelting Co., is Treasurer. Mr. Hsiung Hsi-Ling, the ex-Premier, now Director General of the Chili River Conservancy Board, influential in political and educational circles. Mr. Y. T. Tsur, a graduate of Yale, ex-President of Tsing Hua College and now Peking Manager of the Chong Fu Bank. Mr. Y. S. Tsao, also a Yale graduate, Chief Secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference, and President of Tsing Hua College since 1923 are on the board of Managers. Other members are Dr. H. J. Shu of Hankow, Dr Liu Jai-heng of Peking, Sun Keh-kung of Kiangsu, Ou Yang Ching-sun, Yang Chun-hsu, Tsung Tsi-hung, Wang Ta, Chen Jen-ling, Ho Ping-ling, Hsin Chen-chi, Li Chien-lung, Li Tai-liang, Tien Chu-ming, Tseng Yoh-lung. The last eleven are all of Hunan.

The Hunan-Yale Hospital in under a different arrangement. It is administered through a joint Hospital Board, composed of an equal number appointed by the Yale Mission and by the Hsiang Ya Board, six from each. This Board supervises the hospital and nursing school.

The Yu Chun Association has agreed to raise an annual sum of $85,000 Mex of which at least $65,000 Mex is assured, The Yale Mission will contribute $75,000 Mex., the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, which controls the returned Boxer Indemnity funds, has granted $30,000 annually for three years, and application has made to the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for additional sums which will make an annual maintenance budget of $220,000 Mex.

The Yale Mission which has initiated and carried this medical work up to the present now withdraws from any active control. It will contribute a fixed sum $75,000 Mex a year to the medical work to be divided among the medical school, hospital and nursing school, and it appoints six representatives to the Board in control of the hospital and nursing school. Both the Chinese and foreign members of the staff formerly supported by the Mission will now be taken over by the Hsiang Ya Board, and in general all appointments will be on the same basis.

Hunan-Yale was last year one of the six medical schools accepted for provisional registration by the Council of Medical Education of the China Medical Association. It is now the only medical college in China with such high standards under Chinese control. The future will be watched with interest. With dependable support, an intelligent group of managers, a strong staff and a body of loyal alumni, this third stage in medical education looks bright.

J. H. F.

Changsha, April 17, 1926.

College of Agriculture and Forestry, U. of N. Presents Eleventh Annual Report

Tne Eleventh Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and the Experiment Station of the University of Nanking is published in the form of a university bulletin (Volume 7, No. 4) and presents a detailed account of the developments and achievements of the college during the last year. The outstanding developments of the College of Agriculture and Forestry during the last year have been the cooperative arrangement entered into with the Department of Plant Breeding of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University and the International Education Board in a five to ten year plant improvement program; the coming of Professor H. H. Love as the first representative from Cornell to initiate the project; the completion of Bailie Hall, the Rural Normal School and the Taiping Gate Experiment Station buildings; two generous gifts from the Silk Association of America; marked increase in the student body; progress in the research work; the inauguration of an active extension service; a cooperative plant arrangement with the U. S. National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution; a number of additions to the faculty, and continued progress in the various probjects of the Famine Prevention Program.

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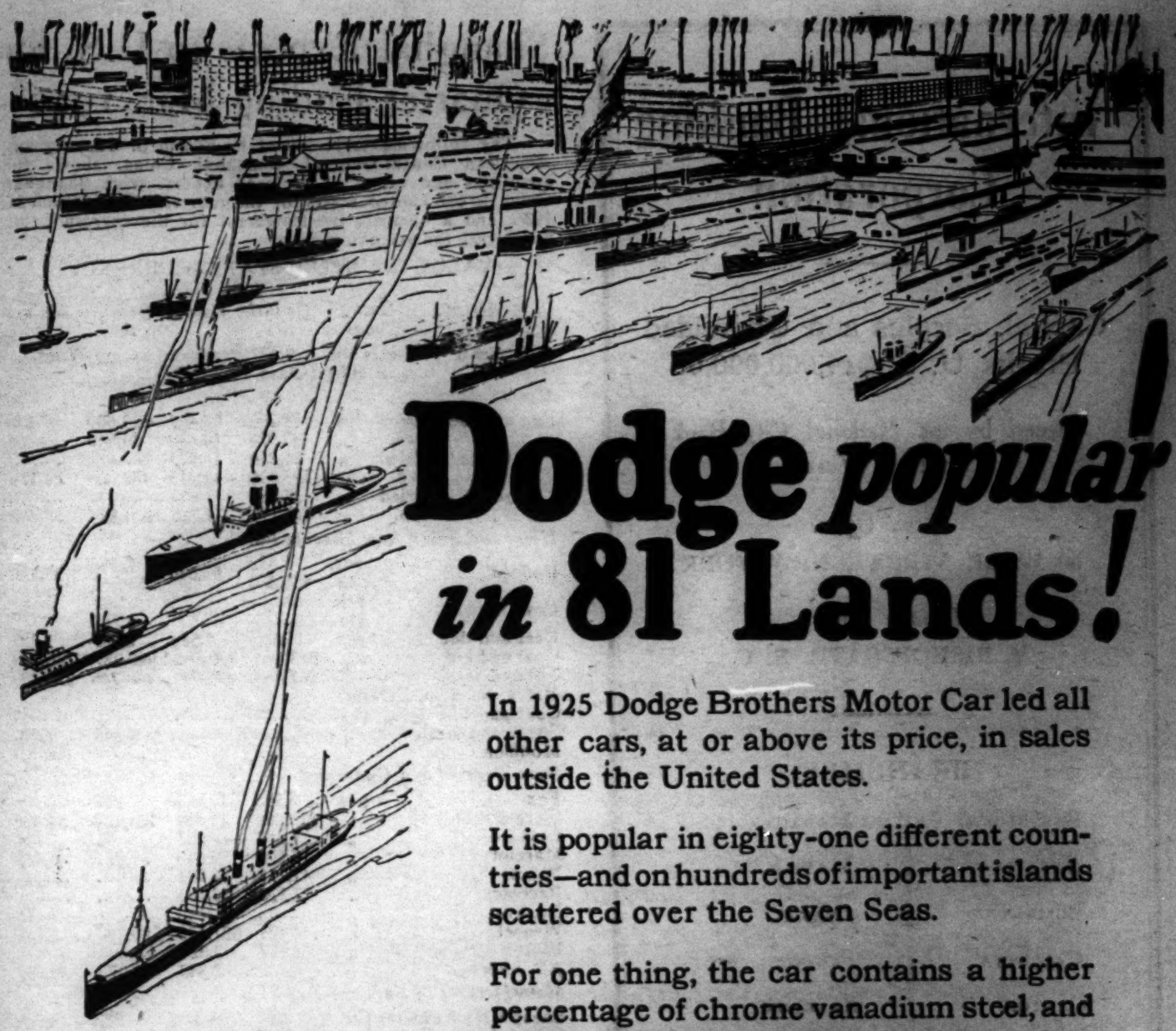

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1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Exports to U.S. for Quarter Ending Mar. 1926

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1926, and a comparative statement for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

(VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Articles	*Unit of Quantity*	*1926 Quantities*	*1926 Values*	*1925 Quantities*	*1925 Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen dried	lbs.	78,200	66,452	321,600	207,836
„ „ fro.	„	123,910	14,680	89,640	11,253
„ whole, dried	„	56,250	31,978	.....	.....
„ „ fro.	„	195,510	42,215	130,000	20,776
„ yolk dried	„	38,550	5,894	.....	.....
„ „ fro.	„	498,050	74,833	224,826	37,083
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	1,332	95,646	9,943	75,330
	lbs.	438,270		396,062	
Cow	pcs.	.....	.....	381	2,376
	lbs.	.....		4,767	
Deer and doe	pcs.	11,687	6,552	3,397	1,727
Goat and kid	„	838,686	709,761	1,940,287	1,726,139
Sheep & lamb	„	267,883	898,932	148,246	275,402
Hides and Skin, Dressed					
Goat and kid	pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep and lamb	„	.....	.....	4,346	2,896
Moufflon	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	5,596	19,418	887	3,905
Hare & rabbit	„	125,000	45,559	103,428	34,400
Leopard	„	1,842	18,763	52	730
Marmot	„	7,500	9,640	31,871	45,425
Pahmi	„	41,758	55,981	.....	.....
Raccoon	„	27,323	73,763	.....	.....
Squirrel	„	.....	.....	47,360	7,716
Weasel	„	444,495	627,150	726,790	1,218,150
Wolf	„	1,979	3,321	.....	.....
All others	„	2,000	3,343	31,675	36,227
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	.....	.....	622	4,229
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dogskin mats	„	12,475	15,835	8,339	14,470
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feather	lbs.	672,485	250,661	513,543	254,505
Intestines	„	518,293	557,848	403,242	429,514
			$3,628,225		$4,410,089
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	461,420	22,247	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	801,920	44,387	224,100	10,581
Vegetable tallow	„	898,085	72,173	.....	.....
Wood oil	gallons	14,409	21,280	2,132	3,075
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	374,711	54,094	237,645	40,889
			$214,181		$55,100
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibers and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	59,982	28,323	51,284	24,911
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. L. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	48,440	3,245	.....	.....
Rhubarb	„	10,120	2,361	5,494	1,375
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	404,320	39,131	156,800	13,953
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	344	54	1,885	357
			$73,114		$40,596

(Continued on page VI)

The Government Bureau of Markets In Shanghai

(*Chinese Economic Bulletin*)

After the revision of the import tariff in 1918, the Chinese Government was persuaded of the importance and necessity of investigations of market prices. Accordingly on January, 1919, the Ministry of Finance sent special delegates to Shanghai to start the organization now known as Bureau of Markets, charged with the duty of investigating the wholesale market value of imports.

In 1922, when the import tariff came up for another revision, valuable facts were furnished by the Bureau during the sitting of the commission in Shanghai. In view of the need of an enlargement of the work and the necessity for further improvements, the foreign delegates suggested that the Chinese Government establish a permanent Bureau as an advisory office to the Maritime Customs. The duties of this Bureau, as suggested, would be twofold: (I) the exhaustive investigation of market prices and their periodical publication and (II) the collection of information along the line of classification and valuation for the benefit of the Appraising Department of the Maritime Customs.

The proposal was readily accepted by the Chinese Government, and in February, 1923, the Government authorized an extension of the scope of the Bureau. Besides the Report sent to the Government, the Bureau of Markets in Shanghai now issues the following publications:

1. Brief Report of Wholesale Prices of Import Commodities (1919-1922)...)
2. Shanghai Market Prices Report (January-March, 1923...)
3. Monthly Report on Prices and Price Indexes in Shanghai (October, 1925...)

The above publications are printed both in English and Chinese, and are distributed gratis to Government offices, commercial bodies, economic journals, daily papers, schools, libraries and large import and exports firms; both in this country and abroad. Other treatises concerning market commodities and other trade statistics are also occasionally published. The index numbers of prices compiled periodically by the Bureau have been a great source of information to the economic and academic world. They include:

1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Shanghai (Grouped according to chief component parts)
2. Index Numbers of Export Prices in Shanghai (Grouped according to stage of manufacture)
3. Index Numbers of Import Prices in Shanghai
4. Index Numbers of Supplementary Import Prices in Shanghai (Grouped according to classification of groups of the tariff in force)

All price quotations which the Bureau collects are wholesale in character, being based upon the exchange quotations between dealers and the contract prices actually agreed upon between outport and local customer and importers in wholesale transactions. Nominal, retail, c. i. f., and original quotations are excluded in order to obtain accuracy and uniformity of all figures.

All price quotations, no matter whether originally given in dollars or taels, are converted into taels, then again converted into H. K. taels. (The ratio between Shanghai taels and HK. taels is 111.4: 100). The units or measuers are based upon the custom of the market and do not always agree with the tariff.

Direct to Chicago

on the "North Coast Limited"

From steamship dock to railroad station, and then straight across the Pacific Northwest to Chicago—in 70 hours! This is what you can do by taking one of America's fine trains east from Seattle—"The North Coast Limited."

You make no changes in berth, car, or train all the way—one service from Seattle as far east as Chicago! Convenient connections at Chicago to any place East or South.

You will enjoy Northern Pacific meals.

Newest of Pullman sleeping cars! Newest of observation cars! Barber, valet, ladies' maid, and countless comforts to make your trip delightful.

There is no extra charge for riding on this train.

For rates and literature apply to

R. J. Tozer, *General Agent,*

609 Robert Dollar Bldg., Shanghai, China.

Northern Pacific Ry.

(155)

The Peking Leader

Grover Clark, Editor

The only absolutely independent foreign-language newspaper published in the news center of the Far East—Peking.

Larger paid circulation than the total combined circulation of all the other foreign-language newspapers published in Peking.

Subscription

One month: $2.00 (Mex.) Six months: $11.00 (Mex.)

One year: $20.00 (Mex.)

Postage extra: In China or Japan, 26cts. (Mex.) per month. Elsewhere: $1.00 (Mex.) per month.

The Week in China

A small weekly folder giving a summary of the week's news, important documents, etc. "Fifteen minutes a week to keep in touch with developments in the Far East."

Subscription:

(Including postage)

In China or Japan: $3.00 (Mex.) a year.

Elsewhere: $3.50 (Mex.) or $2.00 (gold) or £0/9/0 a year.

One month's trial subscription free.

Published by

The Peking Leader, Incorporated

2 Mei Cha Hutung

Peking, China

Survey Shows Growth of Chinese Newspaper Advertising

The enormous growth and development of newspaper advertising in China along principles set forth by Western countries is seen in the recent survey made by two graduates of Tsing Hua College, Peking, and published by *The Chinese Economic Monthly*. Previous to the advent of Western civilization into China, "chops" of firms or manufacturers were the only advertising means for the sale of their products. The acceptability of these products was, and still is in many interior provinces, determined by the similarity or dissimilarity of the seal character of them with the "chop" it professes to represent. "This peculiar situation may be explained" says this report, "in the fact that the Chinese entertain a very wholesome veneration for a firmly established "chop", and it is thus a valuable asset to a business man in the widespread distribution of his goods." Western advertising methods, however, are now attracting the attention of Chinese manufacturers and merchants as a more practical and scientific way in which to create buyers, and to establish goodwill and confidence in goods.

The Chinese newspapers selected to serve as the basis of study are: *Chen Pao* (晨報), Peking, *Shun Tien Shih Pao* (順天時報), Peking, *Yih Shih Pao*, Tientsin, (天津益世報), *Shun Pao* (申報), Shanghai, and the *Far Eastern Times* (Chinese Edition) (東方時報), Tientsin. To facilitate the study, advertisements are classified as follows:

(a) Education Items: (1) Books; (2) Magazines and newspapers; (3) Stationery; (4) Miscellaneous.

(b) Amusement Items: (1) Cinemas; (2) Theaters; (3) Miscellaneous.

(c) Daily Necessity Items: (1) Clothing; (2) Foodstuffs; (4) Miscellaneous.

(d) Economic Items: (1) Banks; (2) Savings; (3) Insurance; (4) Industries; (5) Communications; (6) Miscellaneous.

(e) Luxury Items: (1) Toilet articles; (2) Jewellery; (3) Tobacco, Cigarettes and Cigars; (4) Miscellaneous.

(f) Patent Medicine Items: (1) For Nourishment; (2) For Social Diseases; (3) For Heart and Kidney Troubles; (4) For Skin Diseases; (5) For Coughs; (6) For Liver and Stomach Troubles; (7) For Female Diseases; (8) For Eye Diseases; (9) For Ear Diseases; (10) Doctors' Announcement; (11) Miscellaneous.

(g) Miscellaneous Items: (1) Business Offers; (2) Rent; (3) Auctions; (4) Inquiries; (5) Public Notices; (6) Employment; (7) General.

The classifications as set out above are not absolutely defined; but they are sufficient to give an idea of the division of space.

In addition, all the newspapers were actually measured according to the space devoted to commercial advertisements as compared with the total space of the papers. And, after an elaborate analytical study, the following results were revealed:—

	Chen Pao	Yih Shih Pao (Tientsin)	Shun Tien Shih Dao	Far Eastern Time	Shun Pao
Total Space in square inches	2360.48	4826.79	2359.50	4602.18	7074.14
Space devoted to advertisements in square inches	1020.65	3286.99	1159.25	1879.77	3739.36
(a) Educational Items	124.18	149.34	25.63	83.18	442.57
Books	61.93	50.06	..	24.37	95.20
Magazines and Newspapers	17.92	14.62	..	..	101.66
Stationery	9.88	7.12	4.61	..	..
Miscellaneous	34.45	77.54	21.02	58.81	245.71

(b) Amusement Items	122.28	11.63	84.64	103.62	635.67
Cinemas	57.46	11.63	44.32	83.18	36.33
Theaters	58.32	..	40.32	20.44	599.34
Miscellaneous	6.50	..	..	..	..
(c) Daily Necessity Items	82.38	541.64	102.87	327.99	104.85
Clothing	26.96	262.25	7.53	146.73	29.10
Furniture	..	123.26	4.24	76.31	26.14
Foodstuffs	14.23	59.90	76.53	39.01	42.09
Miscellaneous	41.19	96.23	14.57	65.94	7.52
(d) Economic Items	173.62	521.20	247.76	927.44	723.98
Banks	87.68	208.14	93.09	117.33	11.80
Savings	40.60	87.42	39.20	51.08	75.13
Insurance	..	83.64	..	56.16	65.34
Industries	17.14	65.00	30.65	239.02	80.40
Communications	20.59	46.25	80.94	453.04	410.20
Miscellaneous	7.61	30.75	3.88	10.81	81.11
(e) Luxury Items	125.54	232.98	36.35	224.82	487.31
Toilet Articles	55.43	121.47	14.38	24.36	15.40
Jewellery	7.32	44.41	7.29	26.71	19.64
Tobacco Cigarettes and Cigars	26.79	58.50	14.68	153.55	439.30
Miscellaneous	..	8.60	..	20.20	12.97
(f) Patent Medicine Items	282.54	1620.30	545.61	99.87	848.10
Nourishment	120.89	290.13	42.28	5.49	124.05
Social Diseases	19.52	221.72	132.47	..	94.38
Heart and Kidney Troubles	6.73	169.80	31.98	..	121.99
Skin Diseases	..	20.67	19.76	..	11.00
Coughs	4.88	164.96	62.09	..	87.28
Liver and Stomach Troubles	40.80	..	..	..	..
Female Diseases	17.08	100.41	58.03	..	52.53
Eye Diseases	..	54.69	12.34	8.51	15.38
Ear Diseases	..	18.77	14.70	..	27.26
Doctors' Announcements	47.91	56.83	6.41	8.13	2.63
Miscellaneous	24.73	522.30	165.55	77.74	311.60
(g) Miscellaneous Items	110.11	209.90	116.39	112.85	496.86
Business Offers	7.95	61.89	12.61	55.83	46.24
Rent	19.50	..	6.05	18.90	23.60
Auctions	..	..	3.88	10.27	59.27
Inquiries	..	14.77	..	27.85	62.88
Public Notices	68.21	133.24	34.46	..	289.89
Employment	11.38	..	..	..	8.14
General	3.07	..	59.39	..	6.88

If the advertised portion of the papers be again analysed according to the distribution of various group items, the following results are yielded :—

	Chen Pao		Yih Shih Pao		Shun Pao		Tien Far Eastern Times		Shun Pao	
Total Advertised portion.....	1174	100 %	3025	100 %	1111	100 %	2002	100 %	3307	100 %
Educational..... Items.....	197	16.8 „	132	4.4 „	24	2.2 „	96	4.8 „	376	11.4 „
Amusement..... Items.....	153	13 „	16	0.5 „	104	9.4 „	98	4.9 „	464	14 „
Daily Necessity.. Items.....	103	8.8 „	320	10.6 „	64	5.8 „	298	14.9 „	175	5.3 „
Economic Items	164	14 „	577	19.1 „	245	22 „	818	40.9 „	378	11.4 „
Luxury Items..	119	10.1 „	391	12.9 „	31	2.8 „	245	12.2 „	417	12.6 „
Patent Medicine Items.....	305	26 „	1350	44.6 „	518	46.6 „	85	4.2 „	908	27.5 „
Miscellaneous... Items.....	133	11.3 „	239	7.9 „	125	11.2 „	362	18.1 „	589	17.8 „
Total	1174	100 %	3025	100 %	1111	100 %	2002	100 %	3307	100 %

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Capital Authorized $10,000,000.00
Capital Paid up..... 7,500,000.00
Surplus & Reserves 1,540,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING EXECUTIVE OFFICE: SHANGHAI

BRANCHES:
Peking Shanghai Tsinan
Harbin Hankow Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICTED

General Banking Business Transacted, Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold, Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits, Cureent and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America and Europe and our Affiliations in China, We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

11 Nanking Road

Telephone C. 8641, 8642, 8643

Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai Codes Used: Bentley's, Peterson's & Peterson's 2nd. Ed.

In the United States Court for China

ALEXANDRA K. MITZELFELT, Plaintiff,
vs
LOUIS H. MITZELFELT. Defendant.

Cause No. 2754
Civil No. 1098
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING :

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

Louis H. Mitzelfelt,

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, April 6, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

American Participation in the Shipping and General Trade of Shanghai and China Generally

The following tables showing American participation in the shipping and general trade of Shanghai and China generally were compiled by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai and appeared in the *Congressional Record*, of official minutes of Congress, for March 16, of this year:

Nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports

Nationality	1913 No.	1913 Tonnage	1920 No.	1920 Tonnage	1923 No.	1923 Tonnage	1924 No.	1924 Tonnage
American	2,458	898,750	5,547	4,718,251	4,994	5,968,261	6,435	6,359,589
British	32,186	38,120,300	39,543	40,315,707	44,055	51,965,230	48,886	55,715,925
Danish	86	122,722	78	184,164	175	459,065	246	616,026
Dutch	293	401,077	409	558,820	525	1,644,279	547	1,799,828
French	1,020	1,232,763	603	852,979	1,948	1,839,731	2,380	2,185,806
German	5,382	6,320,466	.....	.....	364	1,369,016	539	2,085,968
Italian	.....	.....	316	195,900	396	200,172	1,021	599,513
Japanese	22,716	23,422,487	25,152	25,161,592	25,063	33,288,617	26,294	34,759,884
Norwegian	637	739,328	471	418,511	588	848,138	1,544	2,079,533
Portuguese	816	128,330	556	98,864	1,512	581,507	2,912	1,046,046
Russian	3,265	1,687,796	2,466	933,556	368	255,138	183	176,197
Swedish	27	71,065	22	70,418	34	114,408	122	238,172
Other country	84	285,802	69	74,624	455	337,147	522	481,977
Total	68,970	73,430,886	75,232	76,613,386	80,477	98,870,709	91,631	108,144,464
China:								
Foreign	36,136	14,744,325	50,791	23,632,198	45,830	29,022,086	44,806	29,418,575
Junks	85,632	5,159,619	84,586	4,021,111	56,415	3,411,761	49,945	3,869,788
Total	121,768	19,903,944	135,377	27,653,309	102,245	32,433,847	94,751	33,288,363
Grand Total	190,738	93,334,830	210,609	104,266,695	182,722	131,304,556	186,382	141,432,827

Shanghai's share of the above total tonnage was:

Total 1913:	
Number	20,909
Tonnage	19,580,151
Total 1920:	
Number	18,924
Tonnage	22,498,112
Total 1923:	
Number	22,876
Tonnage	30,018,240
Total 1924:	
Number	20,495
Tonnage	32,305,419

Percentage of principal nations in the foreign and total tonnage of China

	1913		1920		1923		1924	
	Foreign tonnage	Total tonnage	Foreign tonnage	Total tonnage	Foreign tonnage	Total tonnage	Foreign tonnage	Total tonnage
British	51.10	40.84	52.62	38.46	52.56	39.58	51.51	39.39
Japanese	31.09	25.09	36.79	27.03	33.67	25.35	32.14	24.58
Chinese	.....	21.32	.....	26.52	.....	24.70	.....	23.54
U. S.	1.20	.085	6.15	4.42	6.30	4.55	5.88	4.50

Percentage of principal nations in total tonnage of Shanghai

	1913	1920	1923	1924
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
American	1.93	11.50	10.63	10.52
British	39.65	37.00	35.65	36.36
Japanese	25.63	27.35	24.34	23.51
Chinese	16.33	18.39	19.18	17.58

Shanghai, 1924, foreign firms and also residents

Nationality	Firms	Residents
American	217	4,032
Austrian	6	60
Belgian	12	75
Brazilian [1]		
British [2]	228	7,500
Czecho-Slovak	4	140
Danish	16	384
Dutch	20	225
Finnish	—	28
French	40	1,000
German	71	930
Greek [3]		
Italian	19	306
Japanese	1,210	18,902
Mexican	—	8
Norwegian	14	230
Polish [3]		
Portuguese	37	3,112
Russian	45	8,000
Spanish	14	235
Swedish	7	90
Swiss	23	217
Total	1,983	45,474

1. No reply from consulate.
2. Obtained from British Chamber of Commerce.
3. No consulate in Shanghai.

All the above are obtained from the Chinese Maritime Customs.

FOR SALE

S.S. "MEI REN," 928.66 gross tons

The well known Upper Yangtsze River steamer "Mei Ren," built in 1922 by the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, is now offered for sale by the undersigned, by order of the United States Court for China. Address all inquiries and/or communications to the undersigned.

W. I. EISLER,
Receiver.

Room 316, Robert Dollar Building.

SHANGHAI

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

Twice the gain of all other brands combined

THIS was Chesterfield's record last year in the United States.

And the same taste-difference which accounts for its American success is responsible for its steady growth among discriminating smokers in China.

For the Chesterfield blend is unique—a mixture of Virginia, Turkish and Kentucky Burley tobacco which yields mildness, aroma, and mellowness to a degree not possible where but one of these fine tobaccos is used.

You will like this smooth blend of different tobaccos better than any one kind smoked straight.

NOW ON SALE IN ALL LARGE CITIES IN CHINA

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

THE PORT OF SEATTLE

Shortest and Most Direct Route to the United States

Great Capacity and Size

The Oriental Shipper can always be assured of accommodations when he ships via Port of Seattle.

Two of the largest ocean terminals of the pier type in the world are owned and operated by the Port of Seattle.

These two piers, each approximately one-half mile in length, one 310 feet wide and the other 365 feet wide, represent the last word in terminal efficiency.

Over a million tons of freight has been handled over Smith's Cove Pier 40 in one year alone, with a dispatch and economy that that would have beenimpossible on any existing pier in other ports.

Regular Service to Practically Every Port in the World

Low Monthly and Season Storage Rates

ADDRESS

Port of Seattle

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Write Traffic Department for Rates, Space and Sailings

AMERICA

via Seattle
and the
MILWAUKEE RAILWAY

The "Olympian"
and
The "Columbian"

Famous transcontinental trains from Seattle-Tacoma to Chicago, without change, operated by Electric Power for 649 miles over four mountain ranges.

The world's longest electrified railroad.

Ask for this route when you book passage.

Cable address "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Seattle

F. O. Finn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

Men and Events

H. J. Gale, of the Amos Bird Co., returned to Shanghai last Monday after a business trip to Anhwei Province.

Harold Saydah, of the firm of Saydah and Saydah, left Shanghai last Thursday on the *President Cleveland* for the United States.

Mrs. Arthur Grundy and infant daughter, Dixie Jean, left Shanghai last Wednesday for a visit of several months in the United States.

Lawrence E. Bradsher, of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., returned to Shanghai last week after a business trip to Korea and Manchuria.

D. Luther, representative of the Certainteed Products Co., left Shanghai last Monday on the *Empress of Australia* for a short trip to Japan.

Guy Harrell, of the Dollar Steamship Line, Hongkong, will be connected with the Shanghai office shortly. Mr. Harrell was formerly with the Admiral Line at Shanghai.

Leroy Webber, at present American Consul at Amoy, according to reports, has been transferred to Winnipeg, Canada. Consul J. R. Putnam, now at Chefoo, is appointed to Amoy.

Elton B. Gage, who has been a member of the American Consulate staff in Rome for the last few years, arrived in Shanghai last Thursday. He will be connected with the local staff.

Mrs. Carl L. Seitz sailed on the *President Cleveland* on Thursday last for an extended visit to the United States. Mrs. Seitz will spend considerable time with her son, Clayton, who is a student at the University of California.

Letters of administration have been granted to J. H. Taggert, in the estate of Mrs. Taggert, deceased, who left property in Hongkong to the value of $107,000. Mr. Taggert is the managing director of the Hongkong Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Homer Brightman, of the Dollar Steamship Line, spent a few days in Shanghai this week on his way to Singapore, where he will be stationed. Mr. Brightman was formerly of the Shanghai staff later going to Hongkong, where he was stationed for a short time.

Carl Sadler, for the last five years cashier of the Texas Company in Shanghai, died last Monday at the Victoria Nursing Home, after his motorcycle collided with an automobile. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery with Masonic honors.

Viscount Willingdon and the member of the British China Boxer Indemnity Commission will be entertained at dinner at the United Club of China on Thusday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock. Members of the Club will be permitted to bring guests including ladies. All reservations should be sent to the Secretary before April 25 if possible.

(*Continued on page 206*)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of	Cause No. 2743
ALICE BUSH,	Estate No. 618
Deceased.	NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Alice Bush, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 3, 1926, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK,
Administrator.
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

April 3, 1925.

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Men and Events (*Con't*)

News has been received here of another Shanghai American School boy having been awarded been awarded honors. Elliot Fitch, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Fitch of Hangchow, who gradauted from Yale with high honors in 1923, has just been chosen for the Fogg Travel Fellowship of Union Seminary, New York, and will spend the coming year in Europe and Palestine.

H. E. Heacock, president of Heacock & Cheek, left Shanghai last Monday on the *Empress of Asia* for a stay of about two months in the Philippines. He plans to visit Zamboanga, Sandakan and Singapore in the interests of his wholesale jewelry business before returning to Shanghai. Mr. Heacock is a pioneer in the promotion of American watches and jewelry in the Islands, where the leading company in that trade still bears his name.

The Chinese Engineering Society, with a membership of more than 700 modern engineers in foreign countries and native Colleges, has announced its decision to establish an engineering testing laboratory and library. A campaign designed to raise $5,000 from members of the society, friends, private and public organizations interested in the development of China's engineering industries to finance these projects, has been started in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and other important cities.

Lieut. Botved, the Danish naval aviator who is making a flight from Copenhagen to Tokyo and back, was due to arrive in Shanghai on Monday of this week but is being delayed near Foochow because of engine trouble. Uneasiness was held for the aviator and his mechanic until the Chinese Telegraph Administration located the flyer some nine miles south of Ninghai, where they landed. The landing in Shanghai will be made at the Hungjao Road aerodrome.

Mrs. Helen Howard of Shanghai and Mr. Carl Crow, also of Shanghai, were married, on Thursday, April 1st at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham of the American Consuate-General. The ceremony was performed by Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China. Mr. Crow, who came to the Orient originally as a newspaperman, is now engaged in the advertising business, as Carl Crow, Inc. with offices at 6B Kiangsi Road, Shanghai. Mrs. Howard, who is a native of the state of Montana, has resided in Shanghai for some time.

The American Consul-General at Shanghai has received the following telegram from the Secretary of State in reply to a telegram sent by him asking for definitions of certain clauses of the New Revenue Law: "Replying to our telegram of April 14th, it is maintained by the Treasury Department that sums received as compensation for services performed without the United States are not required to be included in gross income by Americans who are bona fide non-residents of the United States for six months or more during a taxable year and that source of income is determined by the place where the services are performed."

More than a hundred persons attended the dinner dance given by the Union Club of China on Wednesday evening, April 14, the feature of the dinner being the presentation of trophies to the winners in the recent billiards tournament. The winners of the trophies, which consisted of silver cups were Messrs. A. J. Martin and R. Bailey, the two trophies and the souvenir cups being donated by Messrs. W. B. MacKay, G. L. Wilson and T. D. Drakeford. Prior to the dinner the members of the Club and their guests inspected the recent improvements which have been made in the interior arrangements of the Club. The dancing lasted until midnight. Mr. R Calder-Marshall, president of the Club presided at the dinner and presented the billiard trophies.

We have just received a beautifully illustrated booklet from J. W. Huck, general agent in Shanghai for the Great Northern Railway, entitled "The Popular Route for Chinese Students Across the U. S. A." The booklet takes the Chinese student from Shanghai, showing the booking of tickets, etc., through to their destination in America. It explains the manner in which the Great Northern takes care of the student each step of the journey and the sights and pleasures incident to the trip over the "Oriental Limited." Any student, with the ambition of studying some day in America, will be greatly interested in this booklet, which may be had be applying to the Shanghai office of the Great Northern Railway, 3 Canton Road.

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News from Central China

T. R. Scanlon, assistant general manager for the Orient of the Sun Maid Raisin Growers, is at present at Hankow on a brief business visit. He is stopping at the Terminus Hotel.

H. Briggs, of the Shanghai office of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. is at present at Hankow on a fortnight's business visit, conferring with the Company's agents in this city, Messrs. J. M. Lee & Sons.

Chang Ying-hwa, chief of the finance bureau of the Allied Forces in Hankow, left for Paotingfu last evening, where he will join the conference which is being held there to discuss a peaceful settlement of the taking over of the government of Peking, now being carried on between the Allies and Fengtien.

S.W. Lao, managing director of the Hankow-Peking Railway, who left Hankow over a week ago for the north to make an inspection tour, has now wired to the Allied Headquarters here from Paotingfu stating that the section of the Kin-Han Railway between Chengting and Paoting has been repaired and that trains between those two cities are running as usual.

Chang Chih-tan, Head of the Foreign Affairs Department of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's headquarters here, left Hankow for Tientsin on Tuesday night. It is understood that Mr. Chang's trip has no connection with political affairs. Mr. Chang will remain in Tientsin for some time.

G. Highfield, of the *Central China Post*, has resigned his assistant editorship of that newspaper, and will leave Hankow with his wife and family at the end of this month, returning to England. Mr. Highfield has been a member of the staff of the *Post* since 1920.

Chow Sin-tang was yesterday re-elected, by 33 votes as Chairman of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Cheng Hsieh-ching elected Vice-Chairman by 31 votes, 40 members of the Committee of the Chamber being present to cast their votes. The election was held at the Chamber at half past two o'clock in the presence of several local government representatives.

Sun Tan-lin, former Minister of Finance, entertained Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Tupan Chen Kia-mo and a nnmber of the higher military officials to a lavish banquet at the Chinese Bankers' Association building last Saturday. Mr. Sun is now director of the Industrial Bank of China with head office in Hankow.

Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, ex-Tuchun of Kiangsu, is reported to have left Hankow for Paotingfu on Wednesday. Marshal Chi left on a special train at eight forty-five o'clock in the morning.

Dr. and Mrs. Wellington Koo visited here from Shanghai during the week for few days, according to telegraphic advices from Shanghai. They came here to pay their respects to Marshal Wu Pei-fu and left for Shanghai on Monday.

Liu Meng-keng, who has been appointed director of the Tsing Hing Coal Mining Bureau by Wu Pei-fu, has already left the port for the North. It is understood that Mr. Liu hopes soon to secure the transport of large supplies of hard coal to Hankow from Honan.

Ouyang Yung-chi, a representative of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Kuomintang leader, left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

Marc T. W. Tseng, Chinese Manager of the British American Tobacco Company of Hankow has been appointed Adviser for Foreign Affairs to the Military Governor of Hupeh. It is understood that the Hupeh government has recently reached an arrangement with the British American Tobacco Co. as well as other cigarette companies, whereby the companies will pay the provincial cigarette tax direct to the government in lump sums, so that the government will stop enforcing stamp duty on cigarettes sold on the streets.

A group of local gentry on Sunday afternoon last held a meeting in the premises of the Chinese Bankers' Association for the purpose of discussing the use to which the returned portion of the British Boxer Indemnity should be put. Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming occupied the chair at the meeting. The meeting was in favor of adopting the scheme put forward by Marshal Wu Pei-fu for utilizing the funds for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow Szechuen railways. It was further decided that a Boxer Indemnity Discussion Association be formed here.

In connection with the forthcoming brithday of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, which will fall on next Sunday, April 18, it is reported that the staff of the Ja Kia Tun Headquarters have decided to hold the ceremonies for the celebration of the occasion at the Chinese Merchants' Club, at which place the Allied Chief will received congratulations from his friends. The Birthday Banquet for the entertainment of Marshal Wu's guests will be Held at the Hankow Chinese Bankers' Association in the afternoon.

The Wuchang Y. M. C. A. entertained the Tupan, H. E. Chen Kia-mo, and a few Chinese and foreign guests at a tea party last Wednesday at the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. Tupan Chen was elected Honorary Chairman of the Wuchang Y. M. C. A. Free School.

J. Y. Sun, acting director of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's Headquarters, emphatically denies the various reports in English papers in China that the Kuominchun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu are negotiating terms of compromise. He made the following statements to support his denial:—"It is an established fact that the Kuominchun is a tool of Bolshevism and the Allied Forces a strenuous crusher of that poisonous influence. There is no possiblity that they can stand together. We may frankly declare that the only intention of our anti-bolshevism compaign is to see the complete annihilation of the Kuominchun influence in order to save our country from being a victim of that dangerous doctrine."

Marshal Wu Pei-fu denied that he had accepted the invitation of General Lu Chung-lin to go to Peking, declaring that the only terms of peace he will accept are the complete disbanding and the unconditional surrender of the Kuominchun armies. "The Kuominchun are bolshevists," the Marshal said, "and we do not want to go to the Capital and help put up a constitutional government there with Bolshevism continuing to menace the country." Marshal Wu considers the Tuan Chi-jui adminstration entirely illegal and will not recognize anything that was achieved under that regime.

Plans are being made for marshal Wu Pei-fu to leave Hankow and proceed to Paotingfu to make his permanent headquarters there. The Marshal will leave Hankow after about two weeks.

Hankow April 16, 1926.

News from South China

Owners of lighters in connection with loading or unloading of ships in Canton Harbor have demanded and been granted better terms of service, the items agreed to by the shipping merchants being 32 in all. They include that an increase by two dollars per 100 piculs of goods worked, lighters having to go from Canton to Whampoa for cargo shall be paid $30 extra a trip, an allowance of 20 pounds shall be considered as lost on transit for every 10,000 catties cargo worked, and goods left on lighter for more than six days without removal shall be paid $5.40 a day for every 50 bags or cases load.

Shipping along the East River is being suspended for the time being, on account of a fear for the renewal of military operation since the proposal of pro-Chen Chiung-ming anti-Reds now in Kiangsi to again trouble Eastern Kwangtung. Not to cause any alarm, censors connected with the Post Office and Press Association have advised against Canton reports mentioning any possible renewal of civil war. The Kuomintang is denying that there has been any unrest in Eastern Kwangtung, hinting that the present suspension of traffic has been caused by pirates controlling the water-ways from Canton to Waichow. Around Waichow, some 150 junks and other native craft are now being held up, while some 45 in Sheklung and 13 in Canton have thought it wise to cancell their sailings for a time.

Press censorship in Canton, for sometime enforced by officials sent by the Police, will now be administrated by the Kuomintang Military Council, who are sending four censors to look after this matter. Henceforth, even newspapers subsidized by the Kuomintang and conducted by its publicity division will be subjected to inspection before publication like other non-Kuomintang journals.

A general session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton has been called for May 15.

Hu Han-min, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang and until recently "Ambasssador" to Moscow, is reported to have arrived at Shanghai, and Canton is sending a committee to welcome him back. Mr. Hu's return to Canton may mean the withdrawl of Mr. Borodin, Soviet adviser to the Kuomintang, from South China, according to general understanding among the Chinese, as both Mr. Hu and Mr. Borodin have never friendly to each other; but friends of Mr. Borodin assert that he is now only in Peking on furlough and will return to Canton.

Among the new tax rates promulgated in Canton by the Kuomintung is one on amusement places, the monthly license of which will be increased by 50 per cent. Formerly a first class house paid $360 and now it has to pay $540 a month as license.

The military operation along the East River districts of Kwangtung the few days around April 10, variably reported in the vernacular press. has turned out to be a conflict among rival sections of the Kuomintang Army there only; and there has been no Red or anti-Red struggle around the place lately.

Two Strike Committee pickets, one No. 2 stationed at Shumchun and another belonging to the unions in Canton, were arrested on April 11 for aiding persons to leave Canton for Hongkong in violation of the boycott; and the reports current that the Kuomintang is to take all unmanageable labor leaders into custody until the strike and boycott are settled as it will d rect may have been mistaken from arrests like these.

A *Wah Tze* special report understands that Soo Shiu Ching, chairman of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott against Hongkong, has assured the Kuomintang that the Commitee will submit to the Kuomintang arrangement for the coming settlement of the difficulty which has been preventing Canton-Hongkong traffic for the last ten months. The report adds that Canton is preparing to despatch a delegation for Hongkong.

A Canton Students Conference has been called to meet in Canton to assist in settling a dispute between the Red and anti-Red students as represented by the Communist Youth Party and the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism respectively. Delegates from 23 cities have already arrived to attend the meeting, and Canton Police, it is understood, has been prepared to watch over the proceedings, On account of the Canton Christian College having expelled three Red students, their comrades will make protests at the Conference; and the anti-Reds, as matter now stands, are prepared to support the authorities of the College. Students in Canton are divided over the issue. It may be recalled that the three students were expelled by their College for having misconducted themselves while at a committee meeting of the Students Union at Kwangtung University.

The Kuomintang in Canton has organized a Law Revision Commission composed of leading jurists of the city, and among the members is Loo Hing Yuan, A. M., LL. B., a barrister-at-law trained in England, now Chief Justice of Kwangtung Province.

Kwangtung Province is to have a land commission the duty of which will include a re-survey of the public and private lands of the place for tax reform and supervision of public lands administration. This commission will take rank with the commissions of interral affairs, reconstruction, finance, industry, and agriculture and labor.

Newly issued police regulations in Canton impose a fine of not exceeding $15 and imprisorment less than 15 days on all persons found guilty of being (1) a vagrant; (2) monks and priests or mendicants using force in begging; (3) solicitors or keepers of house where unlicensed prostitutes; (4) a patron of unlicensed prostitutes; and (5) singer or player of indecent songs or acts.

Kuomintang press reports state that early May next, Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Kuomintang Left Wing in Canton, will personally lead the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th Army Corps for a Northern Expeditien; but his opponents within the same faction predict that Mr. Wang may be by that time deprived of all power. General Chiang Kai-shek, the dictator of the Kuomintang, has instructed the secretariat of the party to call for a general meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang in Canton for May 15 next, when Mr. Wang's resignation will be considered.

According to a *Tai Kwong News* report, General Chen Chiung-ming, for a long in rivalry with the Reds for power in Canton, is being assured of possible assistance by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Yangtze warlord who may again become a factor in Chinese politics; and General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, in alliance with General Chen, is preparing to effect another invasion of Kwangtung.

On April 12 in Canton when a company of Kuomintang troops was about to forcibly quash a mob of coolie women and children attempting to enter the Kuomintang Treasury Building, it was discovered that they meant no harm but were simply trying to submit a humble petition asking the Commissioner of Finance to exempt sucking pigs of a weight ranging one two catties from taxation. In the Manchu days only hogs of 25 catties or above have to be taxed.

The two Danish aeroplanes expected at Canton from Hanoi on their Copenhagen-Tokyo flight did not reach Chinese territory until April 12 in the afternoon long after the welcome party had dispersed, but their pilots were given an official reception on the 13th. First Lieutenants Botved and Herschend and two non-commissioned officers were in the party. The flight from Hanoi to Canton occupied nearly four hours.

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The depreciation of currency in Kwangsi due to the presence of too many spurious coins has brought chaos into the market and general prices have been on the upward run for sometime. Rice is now sold in Wuchow at $20 a picul and chicken, not less than $1.50 a catty, a raise of more than 200 per cent in many cases.

In order to exercise complete command over the people's volunteers in the country districts of Kwangtung, military organizations formerly self-government and self-supported but serving as supplement to local Police and Military, the Kuomintang is requiring all of them to present a list of strength and equipment, before July first next. Not having sufficient faith in the Kuomintang that it will not ultimately confiscate whatever arms and ammunitions not captured soon after October, 1924, when the Kuomintang disarmed the larger forces of the movement, may local volunteer corps are still hesitating in their reports to the Kuomintang authorities.

The temporary defeat of General Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun Army in North China having deprived the Kuomintang in Canton of a powerful ally in the Red movement in China and forced the followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen into a lonely spot, the Executive Committee of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang has decided to form new alliance with struggling militarists still on the field.

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has volunteered to visit the East China Provinces in order to solicit aid from General Sun Chuan-fang, military warlord of Chekiang and Kiangsu, and General Fang Pen-jen, ousted Tuchun of Kiangsi now taking refuge in Shanghai but who still have the support of a large army capable of turning the tide in his favor in the Yangtze Valley section once under his influence. The Kuomintang Press Bureau is preparing for Mr, Sun Fo's mission by publishing accounts showing that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, now principal warlord of Yangtze, really has no confidence in Sun Chuan-fang and that the former will ultimately oust the latter from power in Wu's plan for the re-unification of China. Other comments on Canton politics suspect that Mr. Sun Fo's departure has been forced by his recent aspirations for the post of chairmanship of the Kuomintang and that of the ministry of finance, neither of which has been vacant just now. In faet, Mr. Hu Han-min's followers expect their chief, upon his return from Russia, will regain power by again being elected chairmanship, an honor put on Wang Ching-wei only because Mr. Hu had to leave Canton on business last summer. T. V. Soong, Mr. Sun's uncle, has not yet resigned as Minister of Kuomintang Finance, and the many reports of his intention to do so have evidently been a political move on the part of those laboring for the candidacy of Mr. Sun. Mr. Sun's departure for East China soon may clear a way for Hu Han-min's return to Canton and leave the Canton official family less confused in personnel and policies.

Upon the threat of all rice merchants in Canton to rather suspend business altogether than to allow the Kuomintang Minister of Finance to confiscate a large consignment of rice in foreign godowns in Canton as "enemy property," the Kuomintang Political Commission has decided to stay the execution of the Minister's decision to take over the rice within a week. It appears that the Minister has condemned the consignment as property belonging to non-Kuomintang persons opposed to the present regime, while the affected are taking exceptions to the step which has amounted to confiscation without due process of law, according to protest loaded with the Political Commission of the Kuomintang.

In the last few days in Canton a number of addressees of seditious mail matters has been arrested and one of them is closely confined for the purpose of investigation, all having resulted from mail censorship.

The Kuomintang has accepted the resignation of Dr, Lin Tze Fung as Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Wuchow. In the meantime Dr. Lin has taken charge of his new office as Director-General of Revenue in connection with the Kuomintang Ministry of Finance. Dr. Lin was a Hongkong resident and educated in England both in law and medicine.

The Kuomintang has appointed as the Canton Port Commission the Commissioner of Reconstruction, the Commissioner of Customs, the Superintendent of Customs of Canton, the Director-General of the Board of Conservancy, and a representative of the General Chamber of Commerce to be appointed as soon as he has been recommended by the merchants.

J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General at Hongkong, had an interview at Canton, April 8 and 9, with Dr. C. C. Wu, acting Mayor of Canton, with a view of ending the boycott now being directed by Kuomintang against Hongkong. Mr. Kemp took the opportunity to make it quite clear that the Hongkong Govenment would not offer any compensation for non-reinstatement of strikers not would it countenance any such payment.

Dr. S. C. Ho, a Chinese, was on April 12 elected a member of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, whith Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, a Portuguese, as opposing candidate. It is understood that this was the first time in Hongkong when a Chinese and Portugese alone competed for an office of this character. Dr. Ozorio, however, has protested against the election on legal grounds.

Sir James Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Canton, left Canton April 14 on home leave. He will be back at Canton about the end of July.

Canton, April 15, 1926.

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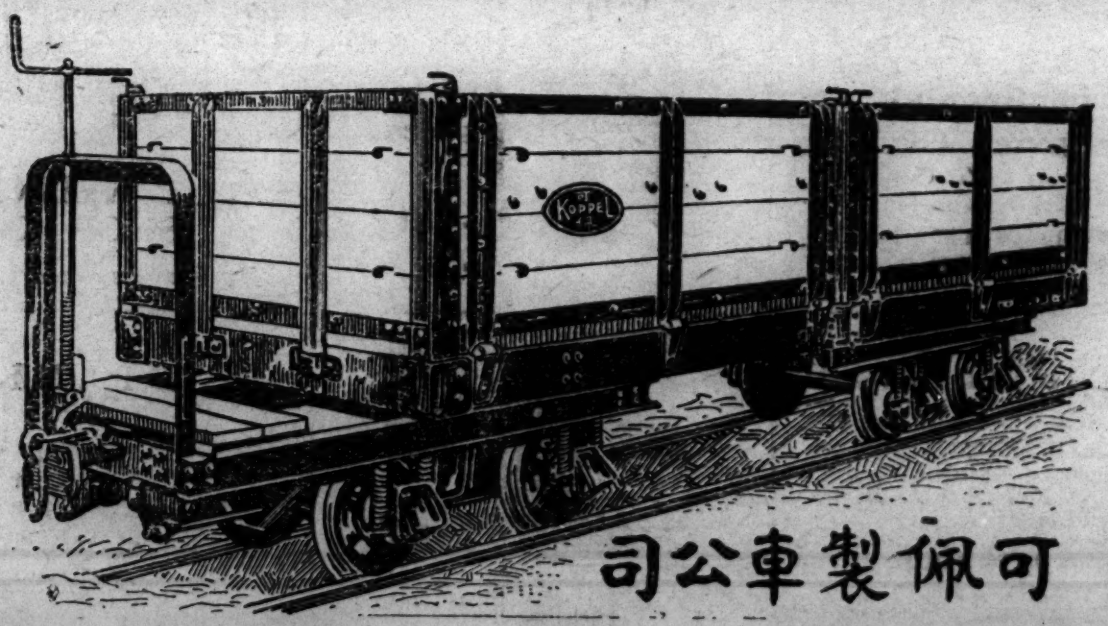

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New Books and Publications

A Book By Prof. Soothill

China And The West; By W. E. Soothill; London: Oxford University Press.

During the Han Period China was the greatest power in the world. Her only rival was the Roman Empire. Then, isolation was not the policy of China which country was developing a great civilization independent of any outer influences.

The Arabs were the first to come to China from the west. Europe is indebted to them for much of its early, though very limited, knowledge of China. They conducted their business with China in a way profitable to both. When the Arabs accepted the religion of Mohomed, they started on a campaign of fanaticism and extreme intolerance which found its echo in Canton, where, in A. D. 758, the Arabs massacred five thousand traders and destroyed Canton by burning the city.

In A. D. 105 Tsai Lin discovered the art of paper-making. In 751, during a fight between the Arabs and the Chinese, a number of the latter were taken prisoners, among them being some who knew the art of paper-making. The Arabs learned the art from them. About the middle of the twelfth century the art of paper-making reached Spain through the Moors.

Christianity was brought to China in A. D. 635 by the Nestorians; but it did not make any progress. In those days the Chinese were not anti-foreign; and we find Christian missionaries propagating their faith in the court of the great Emperor, Tai Tsung Tang, 627-650.

The Mongol tribe remained a menace to China for nearly 1500 years, during which period they allowed little rest to the Chinese rulers. What the Gauls were to Roman Empire the Mongols were to the Chinese Empire.

The first known European to reach the court of Kublai Khan was Nicolo, the father of Marco Polo, who was accompaned by his brother Maffeo. Kublai Khan appointed them his envoys to the Pope; and sent them to Rome. They returned to Peking in 1275 bringing with them Marco Polo who was then fifteen years old.

In 1671 the English established a 'factory' in Amoy. At that time Portugal was the mistress of the sea, and her men-of-war sought to capture the English trading boats. Her missionaries intrigued against the British traders and created an atmosphere unfavorable to the British. Lord Macartny, the first British envoy to China, reached Peking in 1793, and was looked upon as a mere tribute bearer to the Chinese Emperor. He was required to prostrate himself before the throne of the Emperor and he refused it. The Chinese at that time regarded the British as the worst of the barbarians.

In 1405 the eunich Cheng Ho set off with 62 ships and 37,000 men, visiting Cochin-China, Sumatra, Java, Siam, and subduing these countries. In 1408 he reached Ceylon and carried off the king and his family, who had attempted to imprison the Chinese envoy.

Portugal came to China in 1514 and in a few years several Portuguese settlements were established, one at Ningpo which was destroyed in 1545, some 800 Chinese loosing their lives.

In the West the 19th century opened with a volcanic eruption which spread its ashes as far as China. George III, king of Great Britain, sent a letter and presents to the Emperor of China, asking him to close the doors against France. The Emperor graciously received the presents of the king of Britain, really as tribute and sent a reply as from a chief to his vassal.

Lord Amhesrt, the British ambassador to China arrived in Tientsin in 1817 and again the British envoy was treated as a tribute-bearer. He was submitted to various humiliations by the Chinese officials who asked him to kotow, or prostrate himself, before the throne of the Chinese Emperor. How could a self-respecting nation permit the representative of its sovereign to kotow before the Chinese Emperor? This haughtiness of China and not the importation of opium was the real cause of the Chinese-British war of 1841. The Dutch had kotowed nine times and were despised. The Russians refused and were respected. The Chinese Emperor sent a most haughty reply to the letter from Britain, among other things saying, "....It is to the end you continue your obedience that I send you this Imperial command."

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The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Opium was first brought to China by the Arabs. The Dutch introduced opium-smoking from Java. In 1589 opium was a recognised article of import. An edict was issued against opium-smoking in 1729. But still opium was openly imported and the Chinese officials got a better "squeeze." From 1773 to 1780, private British traders bought opium through the medium of the East India Co. and competed in the trade with the Portuguese. So far as the prohibition was concerned, the Emperor by issuing an edict had done his duty, the vice-roy by publishing it had done his, the East India Company and Co-hong by observing it had done theirs, and the officials and the private merchants, by seeing that the smokers were provided with the drugs had done theirs. The ships discharged their opium into armed galleys, provided by the Chinese for the purpose. The British government did its best to stop smuggling.

China imposed fresh restrictions on the trade and liberty of the Britishers in China, and submitted them to endless humiliations. She also prepared herself to declare war on Britain. The conditions were, at that time, similar to those existing in 1925, soon after the May 30 the incidents. War came and the pride of China kissed the ground.

This remarkable book written by one who knows China and Chinese well, and who has a great admiration for the great culture of this nation ends with the following important statement:—"East sought West and West sought East. It was destained the twain should meet. They each had ideas and commodities to share. They have met are sharing them.....Has China unfriendly feelings towards the West? there is a measure of justification for them. But, if such an friendliness has not been mutually helpful in the past, neither does it promise to be of help in the future..... We are neighbors, and must answer the question 'Who is my neigbour?' with a wider definition."

H. P. Shastri,

Shanghai
April 16, 1926.

Best Short Stories

The Best Short Stories Of 1925. Edited by Edward J. O'Brien and John Cournos. Published in Boston by Small, Maynard & Company.

For a number of years past the names of Edward J O'Brien and John Cournos have been connected with anthologies of short stories which for discernment and advance editorial judgments place them in a unique position. Twenty three writers contribute to the present volume and a certain foreshadowing of current editorial opinions is once more evident in the fact that out of the twenty-three authors contributing about one half are comparatively unkown.

Mr. O'Brien is not mislead from his purpose, which, stated in the volume's introduction, is to choose "those stories by British and Irish authors which have rendered life imaginatively in organic substance or artistic form."

Two stories in the collection deal with psychological reactions during the World War and once more one gets the impression that the "war weariness" in fiction is on the eve of being dissipated. The abundance of the stuff that fiction is made of will naturally be the next step for authors who feel that the public is now ready to hear more about the war.

Several stories are devoted to certain forms of rural vacuity found in various English counties which present the least interesting feature of the volume. The first story in the collection, by Princess Elizabeth Bibesco, is one of the most brilliant to be found in the group and acts as a condiment to some of the later "good roast beef variety" which continued reading unfolds.

An additional attraction of The Best British Short Stories is a list of volumes published in Great Britain and Ireland and also a series of articles on the short story.

About the U.S.S.R.,

Recognition of Soviet Russia, No. 10 of Vol. 11 of The Reference Shelf, compiled by James Goodwin Hodgson. W. H. Wilson Co., New York, 1925.

This little volume of 111 pages contains a number of articles bearing on the subject of American recognition of the Soviet Republic which have been reprinted from current periodicals. Fifty-five pages are devoted to the views of those who favor such recognition, and only twenty-four to the opponents. A brief debate is given for both sides of the question in addition to a somewhat comprehensive bibliography which is particularly good as regards magazine articles up to the middle of the year 1924.

From the Chinese Press

The following news items pertaining chiefly to Chinese affairs are taken from the reports of the (Chinese) Kuo Wen News Agency and the (Japanese) Eastern News Agency.

Hankow, April 10—With the Peking-Hankow Railway now in the control of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, it is reported that through train service between Peking and Hankow is soon to be restored. Marshal Wu has instructed the managing-director of the line to immediately start repairs in order that traffic can be started immediately, but owing to the run-down condition of the road it is not expected that normal traffic can be resumed for several weeks.

Hankow, April 10—It is reported that 100,000 mows (1 mow equals one-sixth of an acre) are now planted in opium in Hunan Province. With a view to increasing the provincial revenue, Gen. Kur Ying-chih, Civil Governor is reported to be planning the institution of a tax of $5 per mow on all opium production.

Hankow, April 12—Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs has arrived in Hankow for the purpose of interviewing Marshal Wu Pei-fu and other Chihli militarists.

Shanghai, April 15—In an interview with the correspondent of the Kuo Wen News Agency, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce declared his opposition to the action of the Shanghai rate-payers in adopting a resolution favoring three Chinese representatives on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. Mr. Yu expressed the opinion that nothing short of Chinese representation based upon the proportion of taxes paid would be satisfactory to the Chinese interests at Shanghai.

Shanghai, April 15—Mr. Liang Shih-yi, former-Premier and popularly known as the Chinese "God of Wealth," has arrived in Shanghai on a tour of the Yangtsze Provinces for the purpose of inspecting the branches of the Bank of Communications, of which he is president.

Shanghai, April 15—The Chinese Ratepayers Association held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the recent action of the foreign ratepayers in adopting a proposal for three Chinese representatives on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, and unanimously decided to oppose the action. Mr. Jabin Hsu presided at the meeting. It was also decided to appoint representatives to assist the Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs in welcoming the Extraterritorial Commission when that body visits Shanghai.

Shanghai, April 16—Count Yasuya Uchida, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan and once Acting Premier, accompanied by six other prominent Japanese is expected in Shanghai shortly for the purpose inspecting hospitals maintained in China by the Japanese Universal Benevolence Society, of which Count Uchida is president.

Shanghai, April 16—Mr. A. Tajima, who has served as Japanese Vice-Consul and Assessor in the International Mixed Court for the past two years has resigned and will return to Japan on April 30. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. Nagaoka as both Vice-Consul and Mixed Court Assessor.

Hongkong, April 16—Mr. Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who has been in Canton for some time, accompanied by Mr. Ma Pei-yuen a representative of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, who have been in Canton for some time are departing for the North on an important mission in connection with the recent change in government in Canton.

Hongkong, April 16—The Canton Government has appointed Mr. Hu Han-ming, who has been in Moscow for some time as the representative of the radical Kuomintang, as the Canton Government's representative at the International Conference of the Anti-Imperialist League, which is reported to be meeting in Brussels sometime during the coming summer.

Nanking, April 16—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, Military Governor of Kiangsu and Chekiang and military controller of Anhwei, Kiangsi and Fukien, despite reports in various newspapers, has not held any military conferences recently for the purpose of considering the situation in the North. It is said that Marshal Sun is planning to concentrate his attention upon the improvement of conditions in his territory and in organizing the special administrative district about Shanghai which was decided upon by the Government several months ago. Marshal Sun is said to be watching the situation closely and has given instructions to his subordinates to prevent the spread of Bolshevik doctrines.

Shanghai, April 16—Mr. C. P. Yin, former managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has again been appointed to this position by Marshal Sun Chuan-Fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang and will assume office on April 19.

Hankow, April 16—Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Tuchun of Kiangsu who has been serving on the staff of Marshal Wu Pei-fu here for some time is departing for Paotingfu in Chihli Province in order to watch the situation in the North for Marshal Wu.

The Week in the Far East

Several events of importance transpired during the week under review, the one of prime interest, of course, being the fall of Peking to the "Allied" forces under Marshals Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin. The action of the ratepayers of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai in approving of the Municipal Council's resolution to admit three Chinese members to the Council also ushered in a new era in Settlement history. The question of Chinese representation was the most important issue at the meeting held last Wednesday, Arpil 14, and the dominent interest it held in the public mind was shown by the fact that as soon as the question had been settled by vote, the majority of ratepayers, after loud applause, left the Town Hall, although there were other minor items of business to transact.

After holding out for a considerable length of time and desperately trying to come to some terms with Wu Pei-fu, the Kuominchun forces completely withdrew from Peking on April 15 and 16. The evacuation was made quietly and orderly with no fighting nor looting by the retreating troops as was feared by the merchants. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has ordered the combined Chihli, Fengtien and Shantung armies to pursue the retreating Kuominchun troops in the direction of Nankow. General Li Ching-lin is taking command of Chang's troops on the first battle line. Immediately after the entrance of the "Allied" troops into Peking and the evacuation of the Kuominchin, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, who was reported to have taken refuge in the Legation Quarter, resumed his post as Chief Executive on condition that he would retire as soon as the present situation is settled. The Cabinet has approved of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's mandate and dismissed General Lu Chung-lin from all his posts. At this cabinet meeting it was decided:

1.—General Lu Chung-lin should be relieved of his offices of Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Forces, Chief of the Metropolitan Constabulary, and Tupan of Administration of the City Affairs.

2.—Warrants of arrest and Confiscation-order of properties issued to General Wu Ching-lien, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Chang Chih-tan, Chang Ying-hua, and Liu Yingchien should be cancelled and their Court ranks and the Classes of Order of Merit should be restored.

At the Cabinet meeting, General Chia Teh-yso, the Premier, expressed his intention to resign. Both Ministers of Finance and Justice were absent.

During the evacuation, which though orderly, created no little panic, many Chinese fled to the Legation Quarters, including ex-President Tsao Kun, who has been held a captive since October 23, 1924 and who was liberated following the coup d'etat of the Kuominchun.

It may be recalled that in the fall of 1923, Marshal Tsao Kun, then Inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan provinces, was elected President of the Chinese Republic by the old Parliament, of which the redoubtable Wu Ching-lien is the well-known moving spirit. There had been some irregularity about the election, for at the time of election or before it, a group of members of the Parliament were known to have received financial considerations from the leaders of the Chihli clique in return for their votes for Marshal Tsao. It was later uncovered that certain checks of the uniform number of five thousand dollars had been made out and cashed by some of the M.P.'s, who were thus accused of having accepted money in the election.

Sun Chuan-fang In Limelight

"Naturally and quite logically, General Sun Chuan-fang of Kiangsu and Chekiang has loomed up as the most important leader and spokesman of the Chihli party," declares a dispatch in the *North China Star* (Tientsin).

"General Sun appears to be destined to play the most important role in the forthcoming drama in Peking, and this is due to the logic of circumstances and to the favorable position which he is occupying.

"Although there has not been any authoritative and first-hand information available as to the progress of negotiations between the Chihli representatives and the Kuominchun leaders, these conversations have attained greater success than it has been generally believed outside.

Ready to Move Over

"The First Kuominchun leaders have shown themselves to be quite willing to make room for the Chihli party. From different angles the information has been gathered that as soon as the Chihli forces can move in to take over the control of the Metropolitan Area, the Kuominchun troops will be withdrawn from Peking. It is pointed out that the continued presence of the First Kuominchun in Peking has furnished the Fengtien party and the allied forces of Chihli and Shantung the only excuse for continuation of the war. They have openly demanded the withdrawal of the First Kuominchun as a necessary condition to peace. Kuominchun is determined not to give up Peking to Fengtien and the Kuominchun is determined to fight the allied forces to the bitter end. Now by turning it over to the forces of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Kuominchun will accomplish two things by one stroke: to arrive at an understanding with Marshal Wu and to deprive the Fengtien party of an excuse for war.

Kuominchun Wants Peace

"It is perhaps incorrect to say "the terms" of understanding between the representatives of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the Kuominchun leaders, for as far can be ascertained from best sources, the Kuominchun leaders do not offer any terms at all. They want peace and they want reconciliation with Marshal Wu, who is entertaining cordial sentiments for the Kuominchun leaders, though he is against Marshal Feng. Whatever may be the different points talked about in their negotiations, there appears to be one thing which is certain that a portion of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces will be stationed in the vicinity of Peking, which will prove an important factor to be considered in the forthcoming political reorganization.

"General Sun Chuan-fang is destined to play an important role for the Chihli party, for the simple reason that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the acknowledged leader of the Chihli party, cannot speak freely or exercise a free hand vis-a-vis the Fengtien party, with whom he not so long ago entered into some kind of preliminary understanding. General Sun Chuang-fang is the man who started the ball rolling last year, and who began the campaign which resulted in the ousting of the Fengtien henchmen from the Kiangsu Anhui provinces.

Fengtien And General Sun

"Fengtien has not forgotten General Sun, nor has General Sun ever forgotten a Fengtien revenge. It is, therefore, convenient for the Chihli party to permit General Sun Chuan-fang to play the part as their spokesman, especially considering the fact that any understanding between the Chihli party and the Kuominchun leaders is bound to incur the ill feeling of the Mukden War Lord. General Sun has, of course, the actual command over four provinces, and he is admittedly the dominating figure in the Yangtze valley, with whom no Government in Peking can afford to trifle.

"The First Kuominchun, General Sun Chuan-fang, and Marshal Wu Pei-fu have at least one common thing in mind. They desire that Peking should not be permitted to fall into Fengtien hands, for the reason that Fengtien domination of the Peking Government would work gerat harm to their respective interests.

The plans of the Extraterritoriality Commission for their inspection trip have apparently been again flustrated by the Peking military situation. The Commission was to hold their last meeting at the Chu Jen Tang before starting the tour of the provinces but upon arriving at the headquarters, dressed for the cermonial occasion which it was, the delegates were somewhat taken aback to hear they could neither enter headquarters nor even obtain their records and other documents. It is reported now that all plans have been suspended until the situation clears itself.

Dr. C.T. Wang, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was China's chief spokesman at the opening sessions of the Tariff Conference holding out for the powers' pledge to recognize China's right to control her own customs tariff, is in Tientsin. According to a newspaper report, Dr. Wang declared that he is ready and willing to return to Peking and discuss tariff with the foreign delegates as soon as they are "ready to get down to business". Dr. Wang is on his way to Shanghai, being held in Tientsin because of interrupted train service.

Tuan Flees From Peking

Latest reports from Peking state that the entire Chia Teh-yao Cabinet has resigned and that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, accompanied by some of his friends, have fled to Tientsin. It is said that the leaders of the Fengtien faction and General Chang Chih-tan, who is a follower of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, have decided to re-instate president Tsao Kun on condition that he resigns immediately, let Dr. W. W. Yen form a new Cabinet, discharge Presidential duties temporarily and call Parliament for the election of a President. A dispatch from Peking to the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) states that prior to the evacuation of the Kuominchun from Peking, the radicals persuaded the commanders to exterminate the Cabinet Office Guards who fired on the students. The guards were taken first to the Yellow Temple and then were ordered to the Tungchow front, where they were ambushed under machine gun emplacements and shot down. Out of 400 odd, five escaped alive.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price April 8th	Sale Price April 15th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity April 15th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	101	101	7.90
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	97⅛	97⅛	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99¼	99½	6.05
German Government S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	102	102¼	6.80
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	96¾	97¼	7.25
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	82⅜	85½	4.68
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	85⅛	84⅜	7.30
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	99	99½	7.10
German General Electric Co. S. F. Loan.....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	98	98	7.20
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan.....	7	Feb. 1, 1945	95⅝	95¾	7.40
Cuban Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan.....	6	July 1, 1966	96¾	97¾	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95	94	6.65
Republic of Haiti	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98	98	6.15
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1945	97⅛	97¾	7.75
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	94⅞	94⅛	7.50

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of NewYork.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 17—It is understood that formal discussions are proceeding between the United States and Britian with regard to a treaty to prevent exportation of liquor from Britian to the United States——A "Save the Franc" campaign is in full swing in Paris——Japan's finance minister claims that high luxury tariff saved the people many million yen——General Chang Chung-chang, Tupan of Shantung, triumphantly enters Peking after its evacuation by the defeated Kuominchun troops——Hoover is scored by *New York World* for sugar curtailment scheme.

April 18—The International Shipping Conference has issued a strong protest against the misuse of the S.O.S. Signal ——A tugboat strike in New York ended in 24 hours by the owners conceding more pay and shorter hours——A party of Conservative M.P.,s leave for Russia to investigate conditions with a view to better Anglo-Russian relations——Canton Christian College is in trouble with the strikers for expelling the Bolshevik students——Strike picketts are reported to have fired on Portuguese soldiers at Macao.

April 19—TheTurkish Government is getting uneasy over Sig. Mussolini's sayings in Tripoli and are calling the reservists to the colors——The discovery of a "smiling Buddha" in Mexico is regarded as a proof that China at one time conquered Mexico——The United States and Great Britian are negotiating fresh arrangements to assist the former in fighting prohibition——A Chinese drug has been discovered by U. S. physicians to be of great value in the treatment of asthma and kindred troubles——After 28 years an American fired a large of explosive in a gold prospection, and a stampede for the place resulted——America has declined to accede to the Chinese request to enter into negotiations having in view the revision of theSino-AmericanAgreement.

April 20—Clouds are reported to be gathering over the Mediterranean with trouble arising on the north coast of Africa——The erruption of Maunaloa in Hawaii is responsible for the destruction of a village and possibly 100 inhabitants——The United States government has definitely declined to take part in the conference called for September in connection with the World Court——The French Ambassador at Washington is to negotiate for a debt settlement with the U. S.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, April 21, 1926.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since the date of our last circular, the price Bar Silver in London has declined from 29⅞d. to 29 7/16d., the lowest quotation reached was 29 5/16 d. on the 20th inst. The official T/T rato on London has in the same period fallen to 2/10⅛d. The local exchange market has been weakened by continued demand from speculators and merchants; there was a little steadiness yesterday but again today there was a good demand and local dealers bought Yen freely. The market closes with an easy undertone and the following rates available:—Sterling T/T near delivery 2/1⅛d., G$69¾ and Yen 67½.

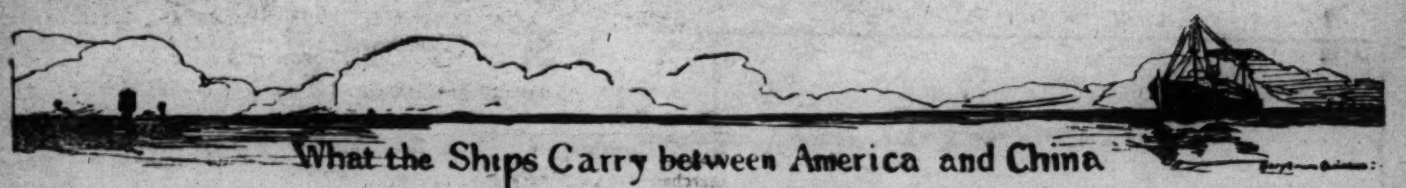
Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... .....Tls. 71,450,000 an increase of Tls. 1,504,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 67,280,000 an increase of $ 820,000.
Estimated value Tls. 119,891,000 as againstTls. 10:,670,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thurs Apr. 15	Fri. April 16	Saturday Apr. 17	Mon. Apr. 19	Tues. Apr. 20	Wednesday April 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/11 962	2/11	2/112/10⅜	2.10⅜2.10⅜	2.10½2.10⅝	2/10⅝	2.10½2.10½
			2/11 3/16	1/11 15/16	2/10 15/16		2/10 5/16
O/Dfits, ,,	—	2/11 15/16	2/10 15/16	2/10 15/16	2/10 7/16	1/10 7/16	2/10 5/16
4m/s ,,	—	2/11¼	2.11¼2.11	2/112/10⅞	2.10½2.10⅝	2/10⅝	2.10½2.10⅝
T/T India	197 851	194⅜	195 193¾	193¾ 193	193 191¾	192¼	192½ 191
T/T France	2,025.370	2070	2095 2080	2100 2095	2095 2075	2095	2105 2090
T/T N. Y.	72.620	70⅞	70⅝ 70½	70¼ 70¼	70 69⅞	69⅞	69⅝ 69⅜
T/T Hong	75.986	77⅛	77⅛ 77⅛	77⅛ 77⅜	77⅜ 77⅜	77⅛	77⅛ 77⅜
T/T Japan	62.759	65½	65¾ 66	66½ 66⅝	66¾ 67⅛	67⅛	67⅛ 67⅜
T/T Batavia	180.185	175¾	175¾ 174½	174½ 173½	173⅞ 172⅞	172⅞	173½ 172
T/T Strats	80.662	80¼	80¼ 81	81 81⅛	81⅛ 81⅛	81⅜	81⅜ 81
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/0 826	3/0 1/16	3.0 1/16 2.11¼	3.11⅝2.11⅝	2.11½2.11½	2/11¾	2.11⅝2.11⅝
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/0 5/16	3/0 5/16 3/0	3.11⅝2.11¾	2.11⅝2.11⅝	2/11⅞	2.11⅝2.11⅝
4m/s ,, D/A	3/1.201	3/0⅜	3/0⅜3/0 1/16	3/11 1/16	2/11 1/16	2/11 5/16	2/11 1/16
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2,110.57c	2160	2180 2170	2/11 3/16 2180 2180	2/11 5/16 2180 2170	2175	2/11 5/16 2190 2170
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	74.444	73	72¾ 72½	72¼ 71¾	71½ 71⅝	71⅝	71⅝ 71½
4m/s ,, Does	—	73¼	73 72¾	72½ 72	72 71⅝	71⅝	72 71⅜

Based on Daily Official quotation. higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	April 15	April 16	April 17	April 19	April 20	April 21
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	29⅞	29¾	29½	29 15/16	29 15/16	29 15/16
**N. Y Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.64⅜	G.$.64⅜	G.$.63⅞	G.$.63⅜	G.$.64⅜	G.$.64⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	318.40	321.00	321.40	326.60	325.10	326.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	71.80	71.7875	71.80	71.7375	71.7375	71.775
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	3½%	3½%	3%	4%	3%	3½%
*Closing Priece in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 146.46
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 4.86½
London open Market of Dis. 3 ms/.	4⅛%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅛%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅛%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/11 5/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Mar. Customs Rate Tls. 1.22 equal Gold $1

S. S. Helenus, March 19.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls. 25	,,	25.58

S. S. President Grant, March 20.

To Seattle.

Bamboo Shoots, Salted	Pls.	36
Egg Whole Frozen	,,	563
Oil, Wood	,,	4,586
Samshu, Medicated	,,	13
Sugar, Refined	,,	10
Turnips, Salted	,,	14
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	83

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	,,	420

To Philadelphia.

Cotton Waste	,,	76

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	17
,, Sheep's,	,,	83

To New York.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.07
,, Tongees, Honan	,,	22.86
Chinaware, Fine	,,	11
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	165
,, Sheep's,	,,	45
Straw, Braid White	,,	12
Vegetables, Dried	,,	12

S. S. Belfast March 22. from U. S. A.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	553
Leather, Sole	,,	210

S. S. West Ivan March 22. from U. S. A.

Gasoline, in Cases	Galls.	194,910
Oil, Kerosene, in Bulk	,,	48,000
,, ,, ,, Cases	,,	12,000
Drums, Iron	Pcs.	1,000

S. S. West Hixton, March 23. from U. S. A.

Paper, Printing	Pls.	2,870
Timber: Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	1,380,496

S. S. Aso Maru, March 23. from U. S. A.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	1,132
Cigarettes	Mille	60,000

S. S. President Harrison, March 24. from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, 36 in. by 31 yd.	Pcs.	16
Motor-cars	,,	11
Oilcloth	,,	1,200
Typewriters	,,	16
Sheetings, White over 41 in wide	Yds.	1,443
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	,,	1,984
,, Duck	,,	539
Cottons, Yarn-dyed	,,	817
Wool and Cotton: Piece Goods, Unclassed	,,	370
Cotton Yarn, Grey, over Counts	Pls.	4
Iron Plates	,,	86
Iron Wire	,,	255
Iron Wire Shorts	,,	405
Iron, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	653
Asparagus Canned	,,	35
Cream, Evaporated	,,	308
Fruits, Canned	,,	176
Hams	,,	11
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent,	,,	3,600
Leather, Cow,	,,	4
,, Sole	,,	259
Oranges, Fresh	,,	61
Paper, Blotting	,,	11
,, Unglazed Tissue	,,	6
,, Writing	,,	202
,, Unclassed	,,	29
Raisins	,,	1,781
Twine	,,	10
Wax, Paraffin	,,	477
Basins, Enamelled	Doz.	125
Files	,,	1,100
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	2,188
Varnish	,,	648
Cigarettes	Mille	43
Shoes, Satin	Pairs	15,400
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 178	Hk. Tls.	3,547
Treasure: Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	1,804,537

S. S. President Harrison, March 25.

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Goat	Pls.	161

To Boston.

Silk Waste: Shanghai Bls. 43	Pls.	130.54
Other Ports ,, 99	,,	159.13
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	178
Hides, Buffalo	,,	60
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,862

To New York.

Silk Waste: Shanghai Bls. 51	,,	170.03
Other Ports Bls. 33	Pls	106.07
Antimony, Crude	,,	756
Antimony, Oxide	,,	840
,, Regulus	,,	3,360
Brassware	,,	9
Beancurd	,,	19
Bristles	,,	62
Bambooware	Pls.	75
Camphor	,,	100
Chinaware	,,	42
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	330
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	924
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	345
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	1,139
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	1,680
Feathers	,,	397
Fruits, Preserved	,,	11
Ginger, Preserved	,,	170
Hair, Cattle	,,	349
Hides, Buffalo	,,	284
Lichees, Dried	,,	26
Meate, Dried	,,	9
Oil, Sesamum Seed	,,	16
Oil, Wood	,,	213
Soy	,,	159
Seeds, Melon	,,	11
Sugar, Brown	,,	26
Skins Goat, Untanned	,,	1,182
Tungsten Ore	,,	630
Turnips, Salted	,,	132
Vegetables, Salted	,,	34
Yeast-cakes	,,	26
Fans, Straw	Pcs.	36,000
Canned Fish	Doz.	200
,, Fruits	,,	600
,, Vegetables	,,	796
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,009

S. S. Las Vegas March 26. from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	735
Timber: Softwood, Rough Hewn	Sup. ft.	249,373
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	300,223
Railway Sleepers	Pcs.	10,000
Acid, Unclassed	Pls.	84
Paper, Bank-note	,,	33
,, M. G. Cap	,,	837
,, Printing	,,	847
Prussian Blue	,,	5
Clocks	Pcs.	3,000
Lanterns	,,	3,720
Machines, Knitting	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	5
Aquavit	Doz.	50
Beer	,,	950
Still Wine	,,	133

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week manifested a somewhat easier undertone, evolving a decline in prices on the whole of Tls. 0.50 to Tls. 0.75 per picul lower than the level current as last reported, and although prices on the local staple have somewhat relaxed such induced but very little absorption by consumers in general who, being fairly well supplied with the foreign fibre for several months ahead, are now awaiting the time when they can dispose of their manufactured products at more profitable rates than those current for the time being.

Mid-Americans and Indians continued in a more or less steady position during the past week and influenced this market neither one way or the other. However, from tendencies manifested in the past, any material advance or decline in the value of the foreign fibre would immediately be reflected to a more or less extent on the local staple so long as exchange rates continue in its present steady course. Having the foregoing in view a conservative policy would be advisable.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the fundamental conditions of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked about 10,000 bales in all counts at ruling rates.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 10.16
" -Middling last reported 10.06

Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May 259
Fine Oomra May 317
Fully Good Broach, Apr./May .. 342

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American. 19.35 Spot. 18.82 May. 18.26 July. 17.38 Oct. 17.06 Dec. 16.98 Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, spot ex wharf	Tls.	32.80
Shanghai, Spot	,,	32.50
M. Ginned, Spot	,,	32.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	32.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	30.00

Tone of the market:—*Weak*.

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 205
Operators of the American Oriental Mail Line, freight and passenger Pacific service.

British-American Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of Cigarettes and Tobacco

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 204
Continental railway (electrified)

China A. B. C. Underwear and Weaving Co., Ltd. 206
Cotton and woolen goods merchants.

Chinese-American Bank of Commerce 201
Domestic and international banking service.

Dodge Bros. Motor Car Company 197
The Dodge automobile

Dollar Line IV
Round-the-World passenger and freight service.

Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd. 211
Books and stationery supplies.

Ford Motor Car Company 195
Manufacturers of the Improved Ford Car.

Great Northern Railway 207
Trans-continental railway, The Oriental Limited.

International Banking Corp 198
International Banking Service.

International Correspondence Schools 196
Educational training by mail.

Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company 184
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company 203
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Northern Pacific Railway 199
Coast-to-Chicago Passenger and Freight Service.

Peitaiho Agency 197
Rentals and sales agents.

Port of Seattle 204
Commercial port of the Pacific Northwest.

Practical Peace Plan 211
Prize Essay in *The China Weekly Review* contest.

United States Court for China 201
Court notices.

United States Steel Products Company ..... **Back Cover**
Manufacturers and distributors and steel and steel products.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Who's Who In China VII
Biographies of Chinese.

Trade Mark Page 209

Universal Winding Co.	The China Jade Co.
The Lion Silk Store	Westinghouse-Elec. Int'l. Co.
The China Jade Co.	The Commercial Press, Ltd.
Continental Construction Co.	O. I. C.
Alexander Shoe.	"Chung Hwa Studio"
Gande, Price Ltd.	Watson's Co.

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(*Continued from page 198*)

Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)

Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	886,779	210,304	.....	.....
„ waste	„	194,096	20,105	123,198	10,053
„ laces & embroideries		.....	755,077	.....	584,325
„ misc. manufactures		.....	6,830	.....	160
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fiber	doz.	754	5,412	783	10,025
„ rush	„	15,327	12,792	25,592	21,828
„ straw	„	2,620	3,248	4,240	8,810
Straw goods		.....	3,429	.....	11,583
Mattings	sq. yds.	122,400	8,214	.....	.....
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	2,414	15,904	2,117	19,060
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	1,259,103	338,773	311,477	75,188
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	8,446	3,279	40,234	14,946
„ nets human	„	5,975	39,336	13,394	124,136
„ stump, human	„	55.593	22,811	169,936	63,244
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,323 884	6,198,481	1,617,076	8,612,665
„ wild	„	288,626	852,509	389,042	1,009,982
„ waste	„	437.792	225,652	1.202,591	844,094
„ piece goods	„	4,204	31,086	29,539	228,112
„ pongee	„	54,145	156,775	75,545	242,687
„ cocoons, pierced	„	36,314	34,238	17,386	21,122
„ misc. manuf.	„	.....	6,441	.....	10,366
			$8,951,696		$11,912,386

Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)

Manufacture of Wood					
Wooden ware		.....	3,847	.....	1,706
Bamboo manufactures		.....	492	.....	4,127
Lacquerware		.....	1,900	.....	2,048
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	3,566	.....	6,121
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	139,924	35,645	83,541	16,832
			$45,450		$30,834

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 5001I—59590)

Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	3,615	.....	1,346
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	7,937	.....	4,234
Soapstone ware		.....	1,595	.....	18,483
			$13,147		$24,063

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)

Aluminium, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	82,800	5,523	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	1,161,888	121,727	772,000	132,172
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	33,308	.....	67,712
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
			$162,558		$709,484

Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)

NIL *NIL*

Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)

Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	115	$29,599	43	$9,242

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)

Art. works					
Art. works of		.....	26,801	.....	48,787
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	53,219	95,798	150,565	146,522
Household & personal effects		.....	9,031	.....	658
Mah Jongg		.....	.457	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles		.....	209.7 .5	.....	513,021
			$341.789		$709.988
GRAND TOTAL			$13,459,759		$17,938,782

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